PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 226 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
Sept.				
26th "	Maloja ..	12500		
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000		
10th "	Arabia ..	8000		
17th "	Karmala ..	9000		
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000		
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000		
14th "	Persia ..	8000		
21st "	Medina ..	12500		
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Mogori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3779	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6329	18th Oct.	30th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
† Shinkoku Maru....	5336	13th Sept.	23rd Sept
Saigon Maru. ..	4588	30th Sept.	10th Oct.,
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov

† Direct to Japan from Singapore.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE I FREE II FREE III

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

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20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 7th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 1:th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	505	853	426	639
London via Marseilles	623	1,078	488	732
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Mudras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.

"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday, 25th Sept. †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday, 28th Sept.*

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "VITA", 4,691 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

22nd Sept. 1915.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Rivola	6388	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	8732	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6386	W. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 143.

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and breqtiet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and breguet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW GOODS FOR PRESENT SEASON IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

LADIES BLOUSES

A consignment of the latest designs and newest materials.

ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

SPECIAL SHOW

OF THESE IN OUR

WINDOWS & SHOW ROOMS

ON

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

Messrs. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ltd.,

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Kyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalia, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiara, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 635

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 50, Esplanade Road. 882

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED—A SECOND HAND COTTON BALING PRESS (with or without Engine and Bed pump) in good working order. Apply stating full particulars and lowest prices to
Messrs. JASWANT RAI & Co. Ld.,
Kalbadevi Road,
1833 Bombay.

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED Applications temporary EXECUTIVE and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana. Apply with copies of testimonials with a statement of Age and health to
H. C. SANDERS,
Superintending Engineer & Secy. to the A. G. G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana, Mt. Abu. 901

WANTED a PROFESSOR of Sanskrit for the JASWANT COLLEGE, Jodhpur, on Rs. 150, per mensem. None but M. A.'s need apply. Testimonials of character should accompany the applications.
SURAJ PRAKASH,
PRINCIPAL,
1822 Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

WANTED for the Bombay Presidency General Hospital now at Alexandria, Egypt, a CLERK on pay of Rs. 52-8-0 consolidated with free rations and outfit allowance of Rs. 100. This appointment would afford any clerk who wishes to obtain a colloquial knowledge of French a unique opportunity of doing so.
'A. G. TRESIDDER, M.D., Capt. I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 15th September, 1915. 900

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.
Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.
Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfill all the above requirements. 901

WANTED.

WANTED MESS COOK and two ASSISTANTS. Apply to THE PRESIDENT, Officers' Mess, 2nd-4th Dorsets, Ahmednagar. 979

WANTED a SMART SALESMAN having previous experience of Textile Mill Machinery, stores, dyes etc. Apply stating terms to "S. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1847

WANTED a smart and energetic SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply stating experience and salary expected with true copies of testimonials to "T. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1845

WANTED an experienced BOOK KEEPER having full knowledge of Accounts. Apply in own handwriting stating salary expected to "B. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1846

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED a capable SALESMAN conversant with sundries and having influence with dealers. Apply stating salary expected and enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 542 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1839

WANTED a qualified and experienced HEADMASTER for a mofussil high school starting salary Rs. 100 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 544, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1848

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy you. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1711

WANTED a JUNIOR LADY SHORT-HAND TYPIST, by a large European Firm. Office experience not necessary but must be efficient Typist. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 538, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1803

MANAGER—OPERATOR (Cinema), good advertiser, smart, energetic, trustworthy and competent desires post in up-country, travelling or Native State concerns Excellent References. Apply A. B. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1842

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED by European family in Native State a Eurasian or Native Christian as NURSE for two boys, aged seven years and four months, respectively. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem and everything found (No ayah kept.) Apply immediately with testimonials to Box No. 543, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1844

WANTED thorough experienced MINE FOREMAN for metalliferous Mines. Capable of handling Pathan labour. Must be able to survey and well-up in both opencaste and underground work, accounts, etc. Good salary to the right man. State experience, age caste, and when available with copies of testimonials. THE BALUCHISTAN MINING SYNDICATE, Ltd., Quetta. 978

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot c/o No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LARGE commodious BUNGALOW FOR SALE or HIRE near Peachy Phipson Sanatarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 1812

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

MEHTA VILLA—Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing room five bedrooms, dining room, verandah, stable etc., latest sanitary fittings. Apply WITHIN. 1841

TO LET.—From October, airy bungalow four rooms, kitchen, opposite Down Flat. Santacruz. Apply within or "N," care of Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

TO LET.—Large Bungalow with stabling, cheap, from 1st November to 30th June 1916. Rent Rs. 60. Apply T. Duff Blair, 12 Arsenal Road, Poona. 1838

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply
MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIM HAJI JAMAL and ESMAIL HAJI JAMAL have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift inheritance mortgage charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and on the North Side of the 8th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1695, Street No. 85 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4220, 4221, 4222, 4223, 4223, 4224, 4225 and 4936 New Nos. A10789 to 10794 and 11165 Old Survey Nos. 1/3775, 2/3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3778 and New Survey No. 3/6305 and containing by admeasurement (222 2/9) two hundred and twenty-two and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Vankati Narsoo on the West by the Kamatipura Centre Road on the North by the property of Sayaji Nagoo-ji and on the South by the said 8th Kamatipura Street.
Dated this 14th day of September, 1915.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
1784 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE
No. Emb-0.

THE Asst-Director of S. and T., 6th Divisional Area, invites written offers, which will be opened at the Office of the Embarkation Supply No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, at 12 noon (S. T.), on Wednesday, the 6th October, 1915, for the supply of Indian food stuffs and grain as per following schedule, from the 1st November, 1915, to the 31st January, 1916, required for shipment to Forces Overseas.
2. Forms of tender and schedules with specifications of the several items and any further particulars are obtainable on application in writing to the Asst-Director of S. and T., 6th Divisional Area at Poona.
3. No earnest money will be required.

Articles required to be supplied	Where required.
1. Rice	To be delivered at the Alexandra Docks, Bombay, at such time or times and in such quantities as may be required by the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay.
2. Ghi	
3. Goor	
4. Dhal of sorts	
5. Gram parched	
6. Chillies	
7 Turmeric	
8. Garlic	
9. Ginger	
10. Sugar	
11. Pepper	
12 Limejuice	
13. Powa	
14. Dried fruits	
15. Tamarind	
16. Oats (whole)	
17. Gram (whole)	
18. Barley (whole)	
19. Bran	
20. Nitre	
21. Crushing of Grain	

G. W. PALIN, Col.,
Asst.-Director of S. and T.,
6th (Poona) Divl: Area.
Poona, 13-9-15. 1786

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR ELLAPA BALLARAM. .....Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 30th day of August, 1914, and the Probate of whose Will and Codicil having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 9th day of September, 1915 to Mr. Venkana Ellapa Ballaram (in the Will called Venkaka Luxmon the adopted son of the deceased abovenamed) and Dr. G. B. Prabhakar of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Payne & Co., their Attorneys at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay up their debts to the said Executors without any delay.
Dated this 14th day of September, 1915.
PAYNE & CO.,
1789 Executors Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LAKHMIDAS PARMANANDAS PAREKH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Head Clerk in the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co., Limited a widower. Deceased.
1. BAI SUNTOKE, widow of SHAH PARMANANDAS NATHOOBHAI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay and
2. SHAH MANECKLAL NATHABHAI MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Secretary to Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas residing at Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 14th day of Sept. 1915.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1827 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on FRIDAY, the 17th September, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, 1915, the following roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—
Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.
Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or "vice versa" will have to proceed along the following roads:—
Walkeshwar to Fort.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.
Cumballa Hill to Fort.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.
The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.
This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 8th September, 1915. 1788

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RANCHHODDAS MADHAVDAS has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property viz:—
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road near Jagannath Sadashiv Street outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1308, 1309, 1310 and Street Nos. 6, 7 and 8 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 638-547 Collector's New No. 2948, Old Survey No. 538 New Survey No. 3/7841 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Doorgabai wife of Gopal Shiva Shenvey on or towards the West by the property of Govindji Jeewanji; on or towards the North partly by the Oart of the late Vinayak Sadashiv Joshi and partly by the Oart of Ratansi Dharsi and on or towards the South partly by the Jagannath Sadashiv Street and partly by the property of Vinayak Sadashiv Joshi.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.
Dated this 21st day of September, 1915.
Messrs. MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
1840 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MOYORI" having arrived on the 20th instant, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 21st Sept. 1915.

ABKARI NOTICE.

A CONTRACT for the manufacture of Country liquor (25 deg. U. P. 60 deg. U P. and 25 deg. U. P. redistilled) for use of the State is to be given for the term of 3 years commencing from 1st November, 1915 to 31st October, 1918. Sealed tenders therefor are invited on or before 2 o'clock Monday 11th October, 1915.
Further particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned.
HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.
Hazur Office, Devgad Baria.
Dated 13th September, 1915. 1623

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF (STRAW BRAIDS) UNCLEARED CARGO EX PRIZE VESSEL "E. F. FERDINAND."
By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 24th September 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at No. 6, Transit Shed Alexandra Dock, the following uncleared cargo ex Prize Vessel.
"E. F. Ferdinand."
D. L. Triest 101-106—6 cases straw braids.
L. R. C. Triest 101-103—3 cases straw braids.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 23, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOKHA BAZAAR SARANG STREET.
Under instructions from the Attorneys for Bai Fatmabai, widow of Esuf Ali Shaik Gulam Hoosein and Lookmanjee Thaverbhai, the Administrators of the estate of Esuf Ali Shaik Goolam Hoosein, deceased, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Dr. Shivshankar Ramchandra, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhusarivada, on Baloo Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment formerly under No. 48, but now under B. Ward No. 147, and Street Nos. 196-198, Sarang Street and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of .....
on or towards the East by the public road, called or known as Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the South by the house formerly of Mahomed Jaitha, and now of Abdullay Thaverbhai Mithaiwala, and on or towards the West by the Halalkhore Gully.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, and Messrs. Jehangir Seervai, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Administrator, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Fairholm," Centre Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glassware, dinner, dessert and tea sets, best platedware by Ukington, Reed and Barton, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards and dumbwaiters, fancy carpets, table lamps, hall lamps, English ice box, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, very handsome cabinets, table ornaments, bronze and Parian figures, old China and satsooma vases, writing tables, book cases, office chairs, teapoys, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers cloth almyrhs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and grown presses, iron safe, Jost's fan, wall clocks, easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, verandah benches, hat stands screens, purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.
The property of P. E. Keene, Esq., Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded to Europe and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY, MAIN ROAD.
In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mortgagee's, Attorneys, at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay, Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy, one square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, New No. 5 and 6—7402, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a), Street Nos. 1 and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property now of Vithal Sayana Contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel, on or towards the West by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala, and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, WITH OUTHOUSES, AT CLUB ROAD, BYCULLA, FRONTING ON TWO ROADS.
Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. M. Hearsch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 3rd October, next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property to close the estate:—
All that piece of land together with the bungalow, and outhouses, standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Club Road, on the South side of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and sub-registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eleven square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the North by Plot No. 22 of the Agripada Estate, on the East by Plot No. 10 of the Agripada Estate, on the South by Club Road aforesaid, and on the West by a proposed road, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 9 of the Agripada Estate, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527—1-3, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. , Street No. 9 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor, the term of 99 years commences from the 11th of March, 1902.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shighram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
By order of Salebhoy Karimji Barodawala Esqr., the Receiver of Estate of S. M. Tanawalla.
1 motor car "Orno" 6 cylinder, 4 seated about 35 horse power.
1 handsome strong grey arab horse.
1 handsome strong palanquin shigram.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MADE TO ORDER ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On SUNDAY, the 26th day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Chowpati, behind the Old Islam Club, in Mr. Taliarkhan's bungalow very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood new design made to order household furniture from designs of well-known English makers comprising set of sliging dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome new design mirror back sideboard, dinner woggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble top tables, handsome teapoys, upholstered velvet bordered Chesterfield drawing-room suite, handsome tapestry upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, handsome new designed chippendale pattern cabinets, rich large-size Indian carpet, handsome corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich engravings, carpets, handsome brass double bedsteads new designed double bedsteads, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, handsome mirror door double and single almirahs, bed-room chest of drawers, revolving top office table, show cases, easy chairs, folding arm easy chairs, low chairs, etc., etc.
The property of RAJA SAHEB.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.
The Auction Sale of Chandanwadi advertised for Sale to-day is post poned until further notice.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 3 HACK VICTORIA AND 6 HORSES.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Sept., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Nana's Stables, at Chira Bazar (opposite Govindji Vassanji, Confectioner), by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Manekla Coorji and on account and at the risk of Bibi Bai, widow of Haji Essack Abdul Rehman.
3 Hack Victorias, Nos. 1320, 1420 and 1430 and 6 Horses.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the Victorias and Horses shall have to be removed the same day.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1915.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
CHARNI ROAD.
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TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

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"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

PATHES GREAT MASTERPIECE.

FULL OF THRILLING SITUATIONS, INTENSE INTEREST, DARING THRILLS AND WONDERFUL SCENIC EFFECTS.

Full story of this great film is now appearing in the form of a novel in this paper.

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Full Box 8 Seats	..	Rs. 12
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CHARNI ROAD.
TELEPHONE No. 2020.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

82. Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, AT PACHORA.

The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory, and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora, in Khandesh District, will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October 1915 under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court Suit No. 765 of 1910.

Private offers for purchase of the said property will also be received and considered and the same can be made to the Solicitors of the Receivers.

Information as to particulars and conditions of sale, etc., can be had at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers, at their Office, situate at Esplanade Road, in Bombay.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT THE CORNER OF CHURCHGATE STREET NEAR THE CHURCH ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P. M., (S. T.)

Messrs. BAILEY AND CO., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the shop at the corner of Churchgate Street, near the Church (where all articles are removed for sale). The teak and blackwood substantial made furniture consisting of drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, marble centre tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, hatstands, writing tables, single and double glass and panel door almiras, chest of drawers, dirty clothes baskets, glass partition screen, show cases, easy and low chairs, writing dressing and washing table and other miscellaneous articles.

The property of a late carpenter of Messrs. John Roberts.

Property is on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1915.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateure Work done promptly and cheap

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—81 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10

'A GALAXY OF ALL THE IMMORTALS'

CHARLES DICKENS'

Great Masterpiece of Comedy and Pathos

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

Showing all the most wonderfully drawn Characters that have delighted the World. "DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Played by three actors:—The early adventures of COPPERFIELD is played by Master Eric Desmond the foremost and cleverest juvenile actor on the English stage.

We wish to remind our patrons that this is the latest and most complete version of this famous work, running into six parts, and played and produced by the well-known British Firm The HEPWORTH CO., who are acknowledged pastmasters in the production of Charles Dickens' works. 7,000 FEET SHOWN COMPLETE.

NOW SHOWING
Great Roman Masterpiece

QUO VADIS

It preaches a magnificent Sermon!

It elevates the mind!

Its memory will live for all time!

Time—Two Shows—7 and 9-45 (S. T.)

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KALBADEVI ROAD.

Just a reminder
THE GREATEST SERIAL

LUCILLE LOVE

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.

30,000 Ft. — — — 30 Parts.

Going strongest as Ever.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE REALLY A Wonderful Production

TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW AT 6-45

TO-MORROW & NIGHT AFTER 2 Shows at 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Prices from Rs. 2 to As. 2.

CHANGE OF PICTURES ON SATURDAY.

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 'Phone 1,832

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

THE RED CLUB

A Sensational Drama In 4 Acts 5,000 feet.

Time:—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15. 10-30 to 12

HALF RATES. HALF RATES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE PRINCIPAL and PROFESSORS of ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE

A CONCERT
in aid of
THE WAR RELIEF FUNDS
will be given in the
COLLEGE HALL
at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) on October 2nd.

All Elphinstonians are invited to give their support.

Tickets are obtainable from the Art Society's Clerk at the College.

Tickets: Rs. 3. Rs. 2 Re. 1.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:—

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NOTICE.

*** **The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.**

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature is generally above normal, more particularly at night when the excess ranges from 3 deg. to 14 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.67in. and Kotah 0.11in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur and Ajmer, but normal or in excess at the other stations. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.30in. and Indore 3.10in. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch and normal or in defect at the other stations. Day temperature is in excess except at Veraval; night temperature is also above normal in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.37in., Hoshangabad 0.19in., Nagpur 0.52in., Chanda 0.89in. and Raipur 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at those stations where there has been no rainfall.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.12in. and Mormugao 0.22in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 3.27in. and Belgaum 3.06in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has recommenced in Rajputana and Central India West and increased in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. It has been nearly general in Malabar and Central India West; fairly general in south-east Madras, the Central Provinces and east Rajputana and local in the Bombay Deccan. Conditions appear to be slightly unsettled off the Konkan and Malabar coasts.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain the Central Provinces and Central India West and some showers in the Deccan and south-east Madras. A few showers may occur in Rajputana and the Punjab and possibly in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Nellore, which left Aden on the morning of the 16th, experienced till Long. 50½ deg. E. light south-westerly wind or variable light airs; till 64½ deg. E. gentle south-westerly or southerly wind; till 68½ deg. E. west-north-wewsterly or variable light airs or wind; till arrival this morning north-westerly gentle or moderate wind with occasionally cloudy skies. Winds are weaker than usual except for some distance from Bombay where they are slightly above the average strength.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		LOW WATER. Month	Bombay. Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Sept.	h	m	ft.	in.	Sept.	h.	m	ft.	in.
Tu	21	m 10	3	27	9	21	m 3	27	17	2
		10	18a	27	0		4	12a	17	2
W	22	m 10	39	28	0	22	m 4	13	17	0
		10	59a	27	9		4	45a	16	4
Th	23	m 11	12	28	1	23	m 4	52	17	0
		11	38a	28	2		5	15a	15	9
Fr.	24	m 11	43	27	10	24	m 5	27	17	2
							5	44a	15	6
Sat.	25	m 0	15	28	3	25	m 6	0	17	7
		0	40a	26	11		6	12a	15	6
Sun.	26	m 0	50	28	0	26	m 6	32	18	2
		0	40a	26	11		6	40a	16	9
Mon	27	m 1	23	27	7	27	m 7	3	18	10
		1	7a	26	3		7	8a	16	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept	Sunrise	Sunset
21 (Tuesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 37m.
22 (Wednesday)	6h. 27m.	6h. 36m.
23 (Thursday)	6h 27m	6h. 36m.
24 (Friday)	6h 28m	6h. 35m
25 (Saturday)	6h. 28m	6h. 34m
26 (Sunday)	6h. 28m	6h. 33m.
27 (Monday)	6h. 28m	6h. 32m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m. p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-0h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15th 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st September 1915, was 29.991 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The all-India weather report indicates that the rainfall has extended in the central parts of the country and east Rajputana and has increased in the south of the Peninsula. North-west India and the Punjab are rainless. Some local rain fell in Bengal, east United Provinces, Konkan and north Hyderabad. The principal amounts are:—Jessore, Bogra, Lucknow, Chanda and Kodaikanal one inch each, Indore and Ahmednager three each, Trivandrumfour, Parbhani and Cochin two each, Pendra and Ootacamand one and a half each.

Further extension westward of the area of rainfall is forecasted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 21st of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	95.3	84.9	73	..	0	—0.01
Do. (20th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	92.8	85.7	70	..	0	—0.17
Do. (20th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.6	84.3	61	..	0.66	—4.05
Rawalpindi	99.6	81.0	72	..	13.53	—8.50
Lahore	99.9	81.7	76	..	4.15	—10.75
Sialkot	104.1	80.4	73	..	5.91	..
Hissar	95.9	77.1	83	..	20.41	—2.50
Ambala	96.8	79.4	83	..	11.95	—10.76
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.1	80.8	76	..	14.08	—9.10
Mainpuri	94.1	77.8	86	..	21.16	—1.12
Jhansi	93.8	78.7	77	..	19.42	—13.57
Cawnpore	90.0	78.1	85	..	54.09	23.23
Allahabad	88.0	76.0	84	0.04	37.97	5.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.7	80.2	72	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	85.0	76.1	90	..	0.25	—5.88
Ajmer	100.4	77.6	55	0.67	8.32	—10.04
Jodhpur	101.1	81.1	75	..	10.02	—11.20
Jaipore	102.4	79.6	60	0.11	14.03	—11.83
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	75.0	71	..	3.69	—9.31
Dwarka	95.2	75.5	86	..	7.52	—6.02
Veraval	81.8	73.8	77	..	7.40	—9.33
Rajkot	98.1	72.8	72	..	5.98	—17.88
Bhavnagar Pass	100.2	81.6	64	..	8.20	—11.15
Surat	97.9	78.9	84	..	21.42	—16.81
Ahmedabad	102.9	84.7	61	..	9.11	—19.39
Deesa	104.9	80.0	63	..	4.30	—18.57
Neemuch	98.1	72.8	92	0.30	12.60	—13.51
Indore	93.1	68.8	84	3.10	33.55	—5.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	74.3	89	0.37	35.57	16.60
Saugor	89.4	71.8	86	..	39.78	—0.80
Hoshangabad	92.5	73.4	92	0.19	37.24	—6.57
Khandwa	94.0	72.9	94	0.08	21.17	—4.74
Akola	95.1	75.6	72	..	23.61	—2.94
Amraoti	93.5	75.0	88	..	26.92	—0.28
Nagpur	90.6	73.7	94	0.52	39.81	—1.59
Chanda	89.1	77.0	93	0.89	35.33	—10.16
Raipur	90.1	74.1	83	0.18	44.01	1.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.5	77.4	92	0.12	69.51	2.98
Ratnagiri	85.3	76.7	90	0.01	92.43	—0.52
Mormugao	85.0	75.0	96	0.22	77.31	—6.65
Karwar	85.5	76.2	91	..	86.20	—22.57
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.8	75.1	84	0.08	16.16	—1.14
Ahmednagar	91.5	66.8	96	3.27	22.59	6.35
Poona	91.4	70.5	94	0.09	27.30	8.68
Sholapur	93.8	71.9	75	..	14.87	—5.69
Bijapur	93.2	71.3	77	0.02	9.05	—3.60
Belgaum	86.5	68.5	91	3.06	40.18	3.76
Aurangabad	93	69.5	89	0.03	22.58	—0.40
Nizamabad (Indur)	90	74.4	76	..	28.57	5.80
Hyderabad	87.1	73.6	78	..	36.18	13.67
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.7	76.0	82	..	33.46	—22.89
Calicut	83.8	75.5	88	0.48	80.17	6.54
Cochin	85.6	74.2	84	2.14	76.58	6.30
Colombo	83.3	71.6	94	1.30	24.34	4.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	80.6	80.0	79	..	32.58	10.76
Bellary	96.1	76.9	70	..	14.60	6.53
Cuddapah	99.9	79.7	67	..	11.26	—6.55
Madras	88.9	78.9	87	0.20	18.98	4.54
Bangalore	84.7	67.1	84	..	15.20	—5.76
Coimbatore	87.6	72.0	84	..	9.51	4.54
Trichinopoly	93.5	74.6	95	0.21	7.20	—2.61
Negapatam	91	75.5	88	0.52	8.03	—1.6

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 21st September. 1914.	1st June to 21st September. 1913.
Colaba Observatory	0.12	69.51	80.59	68.34
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	0.06	72.60	83.36	78.71
Esplanade [Gokuldas Tej. Hospl.]	0.28	68.42	85.71	78.07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.00	75.64	92.48	80.61

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

"THE LABOUR LEADER."

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The hearing of the summons under the Defence of the Realm Act regulations against the owners of the premises in Blackfriars-street, Salford, occupied by the National Labour Press and used as the offices of the "Labour Leader," was resumed on Aug. 26 by the Salford stipendiary magistrate, Mr. P. W. Atkin, writes "The Times".

The prosecution was conducted by Sir William Cobbett, on the instructions of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Mr. E. Desquesnes appeared for the defence. As on the occasion of the previous hearing, the case was heard "in camera."

At the conclusion of the case the public were admitted. Announcing his decision, the Stipendiary said he was asked to make an order for the destruction of 127 copies of the "Labour Leader" of August 5, 1915. The reason was, first, because an article appeared on the first page entitled "Comrades." There were two constructions to be placed on it, and he was asked to put the innocent construction on it—that it was an imaginative article as to the pathos which might arise if two comrades were called upon to face each other in battle. He could not see that that would deter any man from enlisting to serve his country.

The subject on the next page was entitled "What We are Fighting to Crush." He thought that was ordinary comment, and he could not see that it would incite any man not to serve his country in the Army. The next point was "Trade Union Notes," and he was asked to suppress the paper because of certain paragraphs. These were very, and unnecessarily, offensive, but not sufficient to stop any ordinary man from enlisting. The other thing was the No Conscription Fellowship advertisement. That was the most difficult of all to deal with, but taking it by itself he did not think it enough reason for him to suppress the paper entirely.

The paper represented a large section of the community, he presumed, and he was told it was their official organ. He did not think it was to the welfare of the public to suppress the number except for very strong reasons. He was told the advertisement would not appear again, and he would not suppress the paper. He therefore restored the "Labour Leader" of August 5 to its owners.

AN ARTICLE PASSED BY THE FRENCH CENSOR.

He did not need to go through the items of August 12. The objection most especially there was to "Jean Jaures's Last Day." He was told that was passed by the French Censor, and the only reason it could be supposed to be against recruiting was that it would give offence to our Ally. If it had been allowed to pass in its own country, he did not think he need take any notice of it. He made no comment on the taste. He did not propose to suppress the paper, and he therefore restored it to its owners.

He ordered the destruction of the pamphlets seized by the police, and the return to the owners of certain type on condition that it was distributed.

Sir William Cobbett thereupon asked that a reasonable sum should be allowed to the prosecution for costs. The defendants were sellers of a number of periodicals ordered to be destroyed and found on their premises. In these circumstances he claimed to have substantially succeeded against them.

Mr. Desquesnes dissented. Certain persons, the owners of a newspaper, who were also booksellers were brought there. They were attacked in respect of their newspaper, and upon that they succeeded. The owners of the books or pamphlets did not appear. In regard to the "Labour Leader," he thought the equitable thing would be to make no order as to costs, but to leave the matter where it was. This was agreed to.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.765 inches.
Temperature of Air	82.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.3 „
Dew Point	76.9 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.849 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.5 „
Minimum do. do.	76.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, WNW, NW
Movement of Wind do. do.	146 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	5.97 „
Do. do. year	70.80 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of Sept. 21st	0.13 „

Mr. Samiullah Beg of Lucknow has been elected by the registered graduates of the Allahabad University as a Fellow in place of the late Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji.

The only Original and Genuine

"EL ALIENTO"

Rs. 7 Per 50.

As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
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A.1 Regulator

KEYLESS LEVER, jewelled in 13 actions.

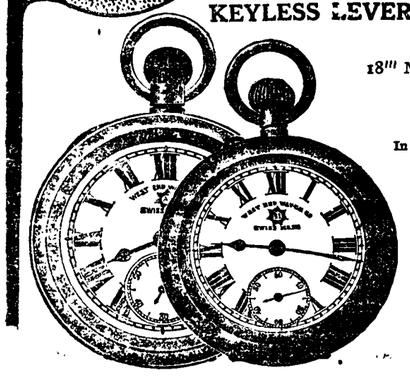
GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' MEDIUM, OR 16''' SMALL SIZE.

NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 12-8.
FINE SILVER, Rs. 18-8.

In a velvet-lined box, without spare spring and glass.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.



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BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

SPECIAL MONSOON OFFER.

In order to make room for our large stock of **New Season's goods,** which will be shortly arriving, we are making the following reductions on all Suits sold by us for CASH ONLY during August and September.

On all Suits up to and including Rs. **50-0** a reduction of Rs. **10-0.**

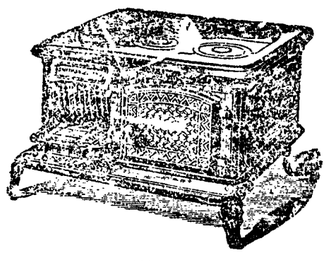
On all Suits exceeding Rs. **50-0** and not exceeding Rs. **75-0** a reduction of Rs. **12-8.**

On all Suits exceeding Rs. **75-0** a reduction of Rs. **15-0.**

Blue Serge, Saxony Flannel, Fancy Homespun Suitings, and Silk and Hot Weather Washing Suits in great variety.

BOMBAY, POONA & BASRA.

By Appointment to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. **A. SYDNEY SMITH,** *Sole Proprietor*



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Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. D 13

G. SAJAN & CO.
TILE MARBLE & STONE MERCHANT & CONTRACTOR
SHABAD
BOMBAY No 4
LATEST CALALOGUE AVAIABLE

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.

Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	Kobe

Sept. 21.

Nellore	King	London

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 21.

Roma	Coelicio	Genoa
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Moyori Maru, 2,295 tons, Captain S. Kushikiku, arrived here on Monday evening from Kobe, which port she left on the 18th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Nellore:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nellore, 4,850 tons, Captain A. M. King, arrived here yesterday morning from London, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, and other ports, with the mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Tuesday, September 21, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

1. Titania	Knudsen	T. M. & Co
2. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
3. R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
4. E. Shikoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
5. Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
6. Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co
7. Clivegrove	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
8. Ethelbrhta	Mudd	J. F. & O
9. Rhelofela		K. N. & Co
10. Barton	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	K. N. & Co
Saharmati	K. N. & Co
Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Satranji	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Wartenfels	McKenzie	W & A. G. & Co
3 Rowen	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Heins	Berg	F. P. Campbell & Co
6 Hempstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co
7 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co
10 & 11 Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & Co.
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
5 Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	
Clan Buchanan	Proterfield	
Clan Macfadeu	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Glenmoor	Runbellow	
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenlimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
Sardar	Ookerji	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Sept. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clevegrove (s) 8 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 525 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 50 bales wool, J. Laljee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clevegrove (s) 558 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 16,000 cwts. rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 17,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 7,200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Bros.; 100 tons sulphate of magnesea, Eastern Chemical Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Eysia (s) 1,050 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathoradas & Co.; 63 cwts. cotton seed, S. Cooverji & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worsley Hall (s) 6,060 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 200 bales cotton, Walter Byre & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 1,501 cwts. linseed, C. Boggeano & Co.; 2,500 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.; 2,001 cwts. castorseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 188 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 125 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 22 cwts. almonds, L. Hurjewan; 1 cwt. genda horns, S. Vazir; ½ cwt. ivory, S. Vazir; 1½ cwts. gum arabic, S. Vazir.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Sardar from Busreh, Agents, H. S. Shootary & Co.:—5 bundles specie, 77 bundles skins, 274 bundles wool, 5 bags coffee, 104 bundles leaves, 3 bags sugar, 87 bags linseed, 4 bags almond kernel, 10 bundles reeds, 1 bag, 2 cases attari, 317 bags, 3 jottas poppy seed, 7 bales, 1 bundle carpets, 1 bale p. goods, 3 bales rugs, 4 bundles copper, 4 bags salabi, 5 bundles hides, 21 bags almonds, 44 bundles cotton, 45 Nos. horses, 100 cases, 100 caraboys rosewater, 5 bags almond seed, 39 jottas, 104 cases asafoetida, 104 jottas, 1,406 bags gum, 210 bundles, 74 bags, 4,874 baskets dates.

CALCUTTA RAILWAY INSPECTION CIRCLES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the following redistribution of railway inspection circles in Calcutta, Circle No. 1, No. 2, and No. 2a.

Circle No. 1 will comprise:—Bengal-Nagpur Railway, East Indian, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Bengal Provincial, Burdwan-Katwa, Ahmadpur-Katwa, Bankura-Damodar River, Arra-Sassaram, Bukhtiarpur-Bihar, Dehri-Rohtas.

Circle No. 2 will comprise:—Eastern Bengal, Calcutta Municipal, Calcutta Port Commissioners, Kalighat-Fata, Barasat-Jessor Jhinaida, Bengal Dooars, Darjeeling-Himalayan, Assám-Bengal, Tezpur-Balipara, Jorhat, Dibru-Sadia, Dwara-Theria.

Circle No. 2a will comprise:—Burma Railways, Rangoon Municipal reclamation. Madaya Light, Buthidung-Maungdow. This circle will be placed in charge of a junior inspector with headquarters in Burma. He will be also directly under the Railway Board.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B.13

THE WATCH ON THE PASSES.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN TRENTINO.

It is a wonderful panorama. We are on a bare plateau more than 7,000ft. above the sea, and vast mountain ranges encompass all the place. Clouds gather and drive past, and thin, and disappear. The snow peaks are shrouded, great jagged rocks show fantastically through the drifting vapour, and sometimes a veil of mist comes between us and the Austrian positions far below, writes "The Times" special correspondent from the Trentino front.

Both sides are watching the passes. The valleys that wind among these mountain masses are ill-adapted by nature for the passage of troops, and all the skill of man has been brought into play to bar the road completely. Below, to the north, a bare saddle marked by a winding ribbon of road separates Italy from Austria, and on each side of the pass there are forts, squat and grey. Guns speak from hidden positions in the mountain slopes, and if reports are true the Austrians have mined all the roads on their side of the frontier.

As we look down the Austrians open fire. A big gun booms, and after an interval another. The shells burst upon the Italian slope of the saddle. They seem to have been fired tentatively, on the chance of hitting any adventurous body of infantry who might think of approaching the summit of the pass. More shots follow, but no reply comes from the Italian side for some time, till suddenly a heavier note echoes through the mountain air. An Italian big gun has spoken, but we can see no results. The target lies outside our limited range of vision, round a corner, where there are two Austrian forts and some mobile batteries. An Austrian fort that shows clearly on the other side of the valley remains silent, and its appearance seems not quite normal. Two days ago a 12in. shell from an Italian heavy battery found its mark; a great flame went up, and very little dust. It seemed as though the shell had landed fair and square upon a cupola. Since then the fort has given no sign of life.

PREPARING FOR THE WINTER.

The firing goes on in a leisurely, spasmodic manner, but the Austrian guns seem to be effecting nothing, and the result of the Italian fire cannot be seen owing to the bend in the pass. If we had come the day before—the officer in charge of this Italian post is full of regrets for the dullness of the spectacle presented to an English correspondent.

Everything is being prepared for the winter. The population has left the district, but down below soldiers are cutting hay for fodder. Cattle have been collected—a score of cows to give fresh milk in case of illness, and others for meat if the snows should block the way of the supply trains. The wooden huts that have sheltered the men are being walled in with stone, and stoves are being built under the direction of a soldier who was an engineer in civil life. Shelters are being constructed for the outposts who watch the enemy from higher up, under the towering rocky ridges that back the plateau. A supply of *skis* has been sent up from below—movement will be impossible without them.

Guns have been brought up to these heights, along a winding, never-racking road with a drop of 5,000ft. almost sheer to the green valley below. The way is blocked and the watch is sure.

ASSAULT ON A MANAGER.

CROSS-COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

Mr. Ross, Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has decided an assault case filed by one R. O. Smith, a European lately employed as a manager of the Naini Sugar Works, charging one Bhutnath Chakravarty with assault. Bhutnath also filed a cross-complaint alleging that Mr. Smith had assaulted him. His case was dismissed. Mr. Smith in his plaint admitted having beaten Bhutnath, but said he had done so under sudden and grave provocation as Bhutnath had struck him first with an umbrella.

After Bhutnath's case was dismissed Bhutnath moved the Sessions Judge in revision, but that suit was also dismissed. Mr. Smith's complaint was then taken up and the Magistrate fined Bhutnath Rs. 40.

BENGAL VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

DOING EXCELLENT WORK IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps, now on active service in Mesopotamia, is doing excellent work. Major-General Townshend, C.B., A.S.O., Commanding the 6th Division, visited the Bengal Stationary Hospital on August 31st and expressed himself as highly pleased with the work being performed and the arrangements made for the treatment of patients. The health of the Corps on the whole is very good only a few cases of trivial illness having occurred.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, ING, ESQ., F. F. A., F. I. A., (London)

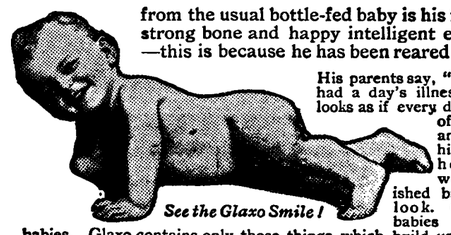
Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J. P.
Managing Director
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENT WANTED.

The Difference in this Baby



from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

See the Glaxo Smile!

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, Taj Buildings, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3963

EMPORIUM OF . . . . ENGLISH & AMERICAN BOOTS & SHOES . . .

The finest, most complete and comprehensive line of Ladies', Gents' and Children' otwear in Kid, Calf, Patent, Buck Leathers in Assorted Colours from shining diamond to dull black and latest tan to the deepest brown. . . . . .

Manufactured by the best English and American Makers, at prices to suit all purses.

Rs. 3 TO Rs. 50 PER PAIR.

TAJBHOY & Co.,

Baria Mansions, Opp. Crawford Market, Bombay.

BURGOYNE'S

PURE DRUGS AND

CHEMICALS

have enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession for upwards of

175 YEARS

SURGICAL SUNDRIES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY EQUIPMENT
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BURGOYNE'S MEDICINES are *solely* supplied to HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES both at Home and on the Battlefields of Europe

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BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.
LONDON.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime.

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COMMERCIAL.

THE SHIPPING POSITION.

We have called attention lately says "The Times," to the steady rise in the price owners are prepared to pay for second-hand steamers in the belief that a period of continued high freights lies ahead. This belief is based on the knowledge that a large amount of tonnage has been permanently or temporarily put out of action. Various estimates, however, are current as to what this amount of tonnage is, and we give, therefore, in our Notes to-day a careful examination of the statistical position of the world's mercantile marine so far as data are available down to August 10. Our calculations are based on the figures of Lloyd's Register of the tonnage in existence on June 30, 1914. The returns show that the total number of steamers owned by all the nations was 21,889, and that the amount of gross tonnage was 40,749,559. From the outbreak of war until August 10, a period of 53 weeks, 339 vessels of 946,140 gross tons belonging to all nationalities were destroyed by act of war. These figures represent 1.5 per cent. of the number and 2.3 per cent. of the tonnage. The number of British vessels destroyed during this period was 180, of 613,705 tons; 58 steamers of 218,574 tons were destroyed down to the end of 1914, while 122 steamers of 395,131 tons have been destroyed since then. It thus appears that the number of steamers sunk has increased while the average size has been smaller. In these calculations and in all that follow only steamers of 100 tons and over are included.

DISTRIBUTION OF LOSSES.

The loss of 159 steamers of 332,435 tons has been distributed over the belligerent and neutral countries as shown below. It will be seen that Germany heads the list, Norway comes second, France third, and Sweden fourth. We have classed these losses together because Germany has treated the neutral flags no better than that of belligerents

LOSSES OF BELLIGERENTS (OTHER THAN BRITISH) AND NEUTRALS.

Country.	No. of Steamers.	Gross Tons.
Germany	32	104,944
Norway	29	49,211
France	11	38,112
Sweden	22	30,560
Denmark	15	27,283
Russia	17	26,503
Holland	11	22,822
Belgium	5	8,837
North America	4	6,910
Austria-Hungary	4	5,691
Italy	3	5,109
Greece	2	4,148
Turkey	2	837
Persia	1	758
Portugal	1	620

THE REDUCTION IN TONNAGE.

In considering the losses suffered by each belligerent country the amount of shipping seized by the enemy in their ports and captured at sea must be taken into account. Including such vessels, the British mercantile marine has lost, temporarily at any rate, 269 steamers of 831,168 tons. There were, according to Lloyd's Register, 8,587 steamers of 18,892,089 tons registered in the United Kingdom on June 30 of last year, so that on this basis 3.13 per cent. of the number has been lost and 4.40 per cent. of the tonnage. Germany had 2,090 steamers of 5,134,720 tons and has lost 449 steamers of 1,194,930 tons, or 21.48 per cent. of the number and 23.27 per cent. of the tonnage. Austria-Hungary owned 433 vessels of 1,052,346 tons and has lost 66 vessels of 216,074 tons, or 15.24 per cent. of the number and 20.53 per cent. of the tonnage. The amount of British tonnage seized by the enemy must also be deducted—viz., 217,458 tons. The amount of German tonnage seized is 1,089,986 tons and of Austrian 210,383, giving a total of 1,300,369 tons; but the bulk of the tonnage is now being employed by this country, and so need not be deducted from the available mercantile marine of the world. Between the figures of the German mercantile marine of June 30 last year and the amount lost or seized there is a difference of 3,939,790 tons. Some proportion of this is being employed in the Baltic trade, but the bulk of it is detained in German and neutral ports. The whole of it is out of action as regards ocean-going trade. Similarly the Austro-Hungarian fleet has 836,272 tons out of action. If we estimate the number of steamers requisitioned for Government work and so out of the market at about 3,000,000 tons all these deductions serve to reduce the world's available tonnage to 31,809,899 tons, or 78 per cent. of the tonnage in service last summer.

BRITISH INCREASE LAST YEAR.

Nothing perhaps is more striking than the figures of Lloyd's Register showing that the number of British steamers on June 30 last was actually greater than that of a year ago by 88 steamers and that the tonnage increased by 343,616 tons. Shipowners remember, however, that during the first few months of the war mercantile building was not interrupted by Government work to anything like the same extent as during the past few months and they cannot expect building for the remaining months of this year to be continued on the same scale as in the latter part of last year. As regards finance, it may probably be said that, taking as a whole all the shipping clubs which have been working the Government scheme of insurance of hulls, premiums have practically equalized claims. The cost of insurance works out only at about 6 per cent. per annum. Owing to the rise in the value of shipping, the actual payments are now heavier in comparison than during the first few months of the war. This, however, should be offset by the fact that owners are paying insurance premiums on larger values.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 20th September 1915 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
"	Sales of East India	..
"	Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans ..	.. ..	..6.26—8d
Egyptian F.G.F. .	.. ..	..8.70—5d
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	10.62—14
	January	11.16—11
New York Official noon call	October	10.70+ 4
	January	11.24+ 7
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October	10.54— 9
	January	11.06— 8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Estimated Sales..	12,000
Total Imports	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
September	6.12	6.11
Sept.-Oct.	6.12	6.11
Oct.-Nov.	6.13	6.12
Nov.-Dec.	6.18	6.17
Dec.-Jan.	6.21	6.20
Jan.-Feb.	6.25	6.24
Feb.-March	6.28	6.27
March-April	6.31	6.30
April-May	6.33	6.32
May-June	6.36	6.35
June-July	6.37	6.36
July-Aug.	6.39	6.38
Aug.-Sept.	6.35	6.34

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
September.	6.23
Sept.-Oct.	6.23
Oct.-Nov.	6.23
Nov.-Dec.	6.28
Dec.-Jan.	6.31
Jan.-Feb.	6.35
Feb.-Mar.	6.38
Mar.-Apl.	6.41
Apl.-May.	6.43
May-June.	6.46
June-July.	6.47
July-Aug.	6.49
Aug.-Sept.	6.44

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept	6.12	6.18
Sept.-Oct.	6.12	6.18
Oct.-Nov.	6.13	6.18
Nov.-Dec.	6.18	6.23
Dec.-Jan.	6.21	6.26
Jan.-Feb.	6.25	6.30
Feb.-Mar.	6.28	6.33
March.-April	6.31	6.36
April-May	6.33	6.38
May-June	6.36	6.41
June-July	6.37	6.42
July-Aug.	6.39	6.44
Aug.-Sep.	6.35	6.39

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	..	4.35
" " Fully Good	..	4.50
" " Fine ..	..	4.65
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	..	4.85
" " " Fine..	..	5.15
" Broach Good ..	..	5.65
" " Fully Good	..	5.80
" " Fine ..	..	5.95
" Scinde Good ..	..	4.35
" " Fully Good	..	4.50
" " Fine ..	..	4.65

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	50,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	2,000
" " to Continent	..	
Futures at New York Oct.	..	10.80+26
Futures at New York Jan.	..	11.28+22
Spot Cotton at New York	..	10.85+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	10.38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	10.62+19
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	..	11.15+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6⅝ unchgd.
Demand Bills		.. 4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars .	..	43¾ unchgd.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Small offerings.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11/16 unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 15/16 unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅞ "
" " " 6 "	6+⅛
Interest day to day loans ..	3½ unchgd.
" 7 day market loans ..	4¼ "
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	..£ 356,000
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.33+8

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 20th.

3½%	1925/28	£92 7/16—1/16
4½%	1925/45	£97 13/16+1/16

BY MAIL.

On the the 27th August, The Bank of England issued the following :—

"£ 5.000 set aside on account of Straits Settlements Note Guarantee Fund gold portion."

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 20th

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship Nominal.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July. Nominal 54
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Choice White Bombay Nominal.
Tone :—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom .. 570,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian, Nominal.
New South Wales, Nominal.
Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct Sellers .. 37/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value 57—6d.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Paid 59/6
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Sellers 57
Toria Rapeseed. 3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept-Oct. Sellers .. ..50/9+1s.

COTTON SEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Buyers £8/8/9unchgd

METALS.

English best Selected Copper .. £77½ unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.. .. £69½+10s.
Copper Braziers .. .. £95 unchgd.
Yellow Metal .. .. .. 11 unchgd.
Hard Spelter.—Nominal 45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool .. .. 18/9 unchgd.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool .. £17/5/0 unchgd.
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie.. 85 unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec. 20
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. 20/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec. 22
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec. 22/1½
Calcutta Linseed Sept.-Oct. Sellers .. 55/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Paid Buyers.. 2/4½+¼
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers 2/3½ unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The market to-day opened steady and advanced sharply to 287 and although it declined to Rs. 2-3 at first at Colaba it ruled fairly steady at 286½.

Some business has been reported in new crops and a considerable amount of jobbing was done in the bazaar.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal September 219.
Fine Akola, September 238.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January 230-1.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 254.
Good Broach, April 286½.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach			282/3	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "			..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	237	227/8	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Blnd Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	251/2	..	..	Jan. 25'16
" " ..	234	..	..	Sept. 1915
M.G. Bengals	216	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	248	Sept. 1915
H. G. Western	..	..	217/8	Do.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	230	Do.
M.G. Miraj	..	..	245	Do.
M.G. Compta	..	..	248	Do.
H.G. Bhangalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	236/7	..	..	Nov. 1915
"	236/7	..	..	Dec. "

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th September, 1915.

Cotton	4,795 Bales
Wheat	3,103 cwts
Linseed	11,817 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,796 "
Ginjelly seed	756 "
Poppyseed	1,560 "
Groundnuts	1,476 "
Castorseed	5,755 "
Rice	6,808 "
Myrabollams	1,280 "
Cottonseed	10,463 "
Mowraseed	800 "
Gram	9,227 "
Joowar	21,321 "
Maize	727 "
Barley	393 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 7-1, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 7-3, R.D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-14, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-14, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-9, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8-4, B.T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-7, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Rs. 41, B.T. per candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4-8, R.D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 50 B.T. per candy nominal.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates.—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward ... 1s. 4 5-16d. any time
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ... 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m.s do. ..... 189½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong 132½
Do. Shanghai 170½
60 d-s Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24.2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-14.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept active to-day and the rates were fairly maintained with a large turnover of business. At the close the quotations gave way by a few points. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids after touching Rs. 542½ closed at Rs. 540.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 395.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 895 to Rs. 902½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,105, but at the close declined to Rs. 1,097½.

Centrals jumped to Rs. 1,812½ but later on dropped to Rs. 1,800. Swadeshi closed at Rs. 1,395.

Finlays changed hands at Rs 238½.

Phoenix at Rs. 157½. Currimbhai at Rs. 182½ and Crescent at Rs. 90.

Petit Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 1,200.

Alcock and Ashdowns rose to Rs. 345.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 193½ and Preference at Rs. 162.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares advanced to Rs. 1,075.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,562½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 105½. Deferred at Rs. 204 for October settlement.

Tapti Valleys were placed at Rs. 560 and upper Sind Light Ry. shares at Rs. 111½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was very limited and the quotation stood in the vicinity of Rs. 89½ (clean pieces)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99 3/8. (long-dated.)

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S. WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., writing from London on August 26th say:—

GOLD.

External movements have been slightly against the Bank of England, but it is to be noted that no South African output appears to have been credited during the week.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Aug. 19th £136,000 in Bar Gold.
Withdrawals were made as under:—
Aug. 19th £155,000 in Bar Gold.
Aug. 19th £200,000 in Foreign Gold Coin.
Aug. 20th £81,000 in Foreign Gold Coin.
Aug. 21st £30,000 in Sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlement Note Guarantee Fund.
Aug. 25th £7,000 in Sovereigns set aside for the Straits Settlement Note Guarantee Fund.

During the week the reduction on balance amounted to £337,000.

The return of Currency from circulation continues, though on a very moderate scale. The return issued to-day records a small increase of about £215,000.

The Rhodesian output for July 1915 amounted to £336,565 as compared with £320,670 for July 1914 and £322,473 for June 1915.

SILVER.

The undertone appears somewhat improved in consequence of the purchases made by the United States Treasury during the last few weeks. The total is said to exceed 2,000,000 ozs. during the current month.

Prices, however, have not been well maintained, but have fallen gradually from 23-15/16, quoted on August 20th to 22-13-16 yesterday.

A slight increase in the amount of supplies, and the sluggishness of demand from Eastern Markets, especially from the Indian Bazaars, are the apparent reasons for this set-back. China is inclined to buy at falling rates.

The imports of the United Kingdom from China during the first six months of 1915 amounted to £3,233,720 in value, as compared with £1,975,846 during the corresponding months of 1914.

This represents an increase of 63 per cent., and is owing to the closure of enemy markets rather than to an expansion in the total export trade of China.

The exports from the United Kingdom to China during these periods were £4,059,375 and £8,444,712 in value respectively, a diminution 52 per cent., in the case of the first six months of this year.

This remarkable falling off necessitates a substitution of so much silver, or credit in some form based upon silver, in order to balance the altered conditions of trade.

The figures apply only to the relations between China and the United Kingdom, and it is possible that the balance of trade between China and other countries, especially the United States, may not have altered in the same proportions, but it is reasonable to assume that the movement of trade was somewhat similar.

If this assumption be correct, it is hardly probable that China is in a position to resell permanently any portion of the large stock held here on account of that country, though, possibly, there may be occasional attempts to make a favourable sale with a view to replacement at a profit.

An Indian Currency return for August 22nd gives details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—
Notes in circulation 66.39.
Reserve in Silver Coin 39.91.
Gold Coin and Bullion 6.33.
Gold in England 6.15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 4700 bars as compared with 4900 last week.

A shipment of 150,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.
Aug. 20 22-15/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 21 22-7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 23 22-7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 24 22-7/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 25 22-13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Aug. 26 22-13/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 22.864 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Bank rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/16d. below that fixed a week ago.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July	7%	55
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,570
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,775
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	55
Bank of Mysore ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Mercantile Bk Ltd., Rs. 20	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	4%	15½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Peoples Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 .	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. {O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	57
Mercantile Bank £ {12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	36
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	33 £41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	700
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	95
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	650
Bombay United	250	..	20	390
Century	100	May-Nov.	3	165
Central India O	600	May-Nov.	45	1,792½
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	476
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	385
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	30	1,305
Connaught	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent	100	April.	4	88½
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	9	182½
David	250	do.	20	541½
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	182½
Emperor Edward	500	..	15	365
Empress	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	386½
Framji Petit	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,140
Finlay Mills	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	235
Gold Mohur	500	..	15	460
Globe	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan	1,000	..	30	475
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	do.	Nil.	95
India Dyeing and Bleaching	100	do.	8	123½
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	Nil.	230
Indo-China Mfg.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	8	186½
James Greaves	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	960
Khatao	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,295
Kohinoor	500	May-Nov.	10	597½
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,030
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,102½
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,340
Manockjee Petit	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,175
Meyer Samoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	65
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	45	2,000
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	200 nom
New Great Eastern	200	..	4	185
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,050
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk	500	April.	Nil.	400
Sholapore	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex	250	June.-Dec.	12½	270X.D.
Standard Mills	500	Nov.	20	902½
Sun	125	May-Nov.	7½	95
Swan	250	Oct.	do.	185
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,335
Textile	500	May-Oct.	40	1,095
Union Mill	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {O	500	..	Nil.	300
{P	500	..	77	590
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	325
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs.15yr.	240

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	315
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	84X.D.
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation	125	Jan.-Aug.	15Hyr.	895
Bo. Electric Sup. {P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	162
and T.Co. Ld. {O	£10	July	6%	199
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	745
Bo. Land & Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam {O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	193½
Navigation Co. {P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	242½
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	21½
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	510
The Eastern {O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. {D 2sh		2sh. Nil.	Nil.	prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement {O ..	100	..	Nil.	85
{P ..	40	..	Nil.	110
{P ..	100	..	Nil.	95
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Cotton Cotton {Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	90
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Lands Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	70
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	154
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	635
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 4	54
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	735X.D.
Shivrajpur Syndicate	10	..	Nil.	13½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel {O	75	Jan.	6%	106
Co {P	150	June	6%	166
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,045
" " P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,050
Tata Hydro " Deb. Con P.S. ..	1,000	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	25%	192
Telephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 4	120
Treacher & Co. ..		July	Nil.	445X.D.

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price. S—Seller. XD—Ex-dividend
OD—Cum dividends

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Akbar ..	Rs. 750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Bezwl's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	974
Wort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapathi	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	122½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	220
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., .	400	Nov.	50	807½
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	256
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ltd.	500	Sept.	20	490
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	122
Amritsar Patti Railway	100	Do.	7%	151
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway	500	Do.	6%	645
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway	100	Jan.-July.	4%	114
*Dhond—Baramati Railway

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPROPRIATION OF PAYMENTS.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

RAMCHANDRA MEGHAPPA SUTAR v. ANANT BALWANT HERWADKAR AND 7 OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. F. W. Allison, Assistant Judge of Belgaum who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Belgaum and dismissed the appeal.

The plaintiffs-respondents brought a suit to recover Rs. 600 with interest due on a mortgage-deed dated the 11th December, 1882, which was passed by the father of the defendants 3 to 5, the defendant No. 6 being surety for repayment of a portion of the mortgage-debt. The consideration of the mortgage-deed was made up of two amounts, Rs. 200 being the mortgagor's share in some ancestral debt and Rs. 400 in respect of the decree in a certain suit. The defendants set up satisfaction of the whole amount but the Court of first instance held that the only satisfaction proved was to the extent of Rs. 208-8-0 and further held that though the provisions of the mortgage-bond regarding the decretal debt of Rs. 400 was void and could not be enforced under section 257A of the Old Civil Proc. Code, the remaining provisions were good and enforceable in law. Hence the mortgage-deed in suit was void as to the decretal-debt of Rs. 400 but was valid as to the ancestral debt of Rs. 200 and interest as the decretal-debt was a valid and binding debt there would be nothing wrong in accepting the payment for it and as the agreement was not illegal under I. L. R. 31B. 552, it would be equitable to appropriate the payment of Rs. 208-8-0 to the decretal portion of the consideration, and as no payments were made for the enforceable portion of the consideration a decree was passed for Rs. 200 with interest.

It was contended for the appellant that it was wrong to appropriate the payments to the decretal debt as it was not a legal debt.

Their Lordships agreeing with the view of the lower Courts that it was a legal debt confirmed the decree and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Mr. V. S. Sanzgiri appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT FOR ALIZARINE DYES.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

GANI LATIF, A FIRM *v.* MANILAL MULJI, A FIRM.

This was a suit to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 75,000 as damages for alleged breach of contract.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Kanga and Mr. Jinnah, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs were merchants carrying on business at Ellichpur and Bombay. While the defendants were dealers in Alizarine dyes doing business in Bombay, the plaintiffs alleged that after certain negotiations, between the plaintiffs and defendants through the defendants' agent at Ellichpur, a writing was executed in Bombay, on the 25th April, 1914, by the defendants. The plaintiffs alleged that by that writing the plaintiffs agreed to purchase from the defendants and the defendants to supply to the plaintiffs within a year as many casks, as the plaintiffs might require, but not less than 75 and more than 300, of Alizarine paste of 20 degrees of the Sun Brand, each cask being of 112 lbs., at the rate of 7 annas and 9 pies per lb. on the terms and conditions mentioned in that writing. The plaintiffs further alleged that the writing of the 25th April was confirmed by the defendants by a letter, dated the 29th April. Some time after the 25th April the plaintiffs ordered and the defendants supplied 86 casks of Alizarine dye. The plaintiffs ordered further quantities in August, the defendants said that they had no stock but expected goods shortly. On the 10th September the defendants intimated to the plaintiffs that they were unable to supply the goods owing to the war. In January 1915 the plaintiffs called upon the defendants to supply 264 casks, being the balance of 300 casks which the plaintiffs alleged the defendants had bound themselves to supply but no further goods were supplied by the defendants. The plaintiffs contended that the two writings of the 25th and 29th April constituted a binding contract whereby the defendants had agreed to supply the 300 casks to the plaintiffs and that the defendants having failed to supply the casks, the plaintiffs were entitled to damages from the defendants for their breach of contract. In the alternative the plaintiffs contended that the writing of the 25th April constituted a continuing offer on the defendants' part to sell to the plaintiffs 300 casks or less and that by the plaintiffs' ordering the casks from time to time as stated above, the plaintiffs had accepted the defendants' offer, and that by such acceptance a valid and binding contract had arisen between the parties for the breach of which the plaintiffs were entitled to recover damages from the defendants.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendants contended that neither the writings nor the subsequent orders constituted a binding contract between the parties. On the one hand the plaintiffs were not bound to order any particular quantity of goods, nor, on the other hand were the defendants bound to supply any particular quantity. Further, under the conditions the defendants had the option to send or not to send the goods as the defendants chose. The defendants contended that, even under the writing, they were in no event bound to supply the goods ordered if the goods had not arrived in Bombay.

THE JUDGMENT.

After hearing arguments of counsel his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship said that he could not accept the plaintiffs' contention of the writing of the 25th April constituting a continuing offer, as one important item which should have been mentioned in the document, viz., the specified number of casks up to which the plaintiffs might order from the defendants, was not to be found in the document. No doubt the number 300 appeared in the column containing particulars but the particulars were particulars of rates. The parties might have intended to specify the limit in that manner but the Court was only concerned with what the parties had actually done. In his Lordship's opinion the writing was so indefinite in its terms that it could not be given effect to clause 5 of the conditions, if read strictly, would entitle the defendants to refuse to send any goods in compliance with the plaintiffs' orders if the defendants chose to do so. That clause, if the defendants chose to make use of it, nullified everything that had gone before in that writing. The writing of the 29th April was merely a letter of confirmation confirming what was done on the 25th and if nothing was done on the 25th the writing of the 29th could confirm nothing. His Lordship said that even if it be assumed that a specified quantity of 300 casks had been mentioned in the writing and that there was a valid continuing offer on the defendants' part, clause 5 would still entitle the defendants to say, on receipt of an order that they did not choose to send the goods. If there was no quantity mentioned the contract could not be enforced and if the quantity was mentioned there would be consideration but the defendants would still have a discretion whether they should comply with the plaintiffs' order or not. His Lordship found that the writing of the 25th April created no valid or binding contract between the parties. As a result the plaintiffs' suit was dismissed with costs.

SHORT CAUSES.

PRICE OF A DAIMLER MOTOR CAR.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD. *v.* RANI GUANAMANI NACHIAR.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendant for recovery of Rs. 10,092, the balance of price plus interest due from the defendant's son, who had purchased a 20 h. p. Daimler motor car on 9th August 1913 from the plaintiff company. The suit was filed against the defendant Rani as the heir and legal representative and sole executrix of the zemindar of Shivgiri who died [illegible] year. The car was purchased in Bombay and was taken from here to Madras [illegible] price agreed to be paid was Rs. [illegible]. Accessories of the value of Rs. [illegible] were also supplied to him by the company. On the 14th November 1913 a part payment of Rs. 3,000 was made to the plaintiffs. As the zemindar died subsequently, a claim was made against his estate, but as the monies were not paid the plaintiffs filed the present suit against the mother.

Mr. Stuart gave evidence on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defendant was absent.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,092 with further interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 9,661 from 1st July 1915. Costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

DUE ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

SHAH PANACHAND DOSANI v. KHOJA SHER MAHOMED.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover from him a sum of Rs. 800, due on a promissory note, with interest.

Mr. J. Bomanji appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his case and his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the sum with interest. His Lordship told counsel that he would not award costs to his client, because the suit on a pro-note of Rs. 800 ought not to have been brought here. The Small Causes Court was the court where this suit ought to have been filed.

Counsel submitted that he was entitled to file this suit here; besides in the Small Causes Court decree would be made payable by instalments.

His Lordship said that he had the power to make it payable by instalments too. His Lordship subsequently gave costs to the plaintiff but observed that if this thing was continued, he should be very reluctant to award costs to the plaintiff.

DUES OVER COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

LAXMIDAS DAYALJI v. JETHMAL RAMDAYAL.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 1,738 from him, the sum being due in respect of certain cotton transactions between the parties.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the suit should be transferred to the Long Cause List as his defence was that the transactions were entered into by the plaintiff without any authority from him and hence he was not entitled to claim the sum.

His Lordship asked Mr. Strangman why on earth he had filed this suit here. He need not say that he had got a right to file this suit here; this was a class of suits with which the Small Cause Court Judges were quite familiar. The mischief of that section was that on that very day his Lordship had a suit on a pro-note of Rs. 800, plus interest amounting in all to Rs. 1,000.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the Long Cause List. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Little & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY IN INSOLVENCY.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before Mr. Justice D. Davar.

For Hearing of Notice under Section 104.

585-13.—Edgelow G W & Co, Naginchand Javerchand Sha *v.* The Official Assignee, Little & Co.

POLICE ACTIVITY AT PESHAWAR,

HOUSES RAIDED AND SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

A correspondent of a local contemporary reports police activity at Peshawar, where at about midnight on the 17th instant Mian Abdullah, a tea merchant, was arrested and a few hours later Hindu youth, Bharat Mittar. Further activity was witnessed on the morning of 18th, when the police raided several houses and elaborately searched them. Among the occupants of the houses are Amir Chand (already on bail), Ayaram (prosecution witness, Lahore Conspiracy case), and Mian Abdullah. The report also says that a Brahmachari, formerly a student of the Gurukula, is also under custody.

Prof. Nag, of Agra College, has volunteered to go to the Front. It is believed that he will shortly proceed to England to work with English scientists in discovering the composition of asphyxiating gas. Prof. Nag, who is a pupil of Dr. P. C. Roy of Calcutta, has had training of laboratory work in German Universities.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon the case again came on for hearing in which Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Assalatkhan and Pestonji Jamsetji with extorting Rs. 3, and a promissory note for Rs. 15 from one Shamrao Madhavrao, now deceased.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the second accused.

Mohanlal Kashinath cross-examined by Mr. Saher said: I left school a year ago, I learn English at home. My brother teaches me. Last November I was employed at Kotah in Rajputana on Rs. 8 per month with food. I left the post because the climate did not agree with me. I knew Shamrao for the last seven or eight years. Once I asked him to get me an appointment in his office, but he told me that there was no vacancy. I have known Shanker for the last 7 or 8 years. He was employed by accused No. 2. I don't know in what capacity. I never cared to enquire. I used to go to see Shanker in the room of accused No. 2 in Arab Lane, at an interval of four or five days. He is an intimate friend of mine. Shanker was formerly employed at my step-brother's house. He was brought up by my brother Narayan, who is now dead.

On 13th July last at 8 p.m., when I was standing near the theatre at Grant Road, Shamrao met me and asked me what I was doing there. I told him that I wanted to go to the theatre. Shamrao asked me whether I had got any employment, what I was doing, and whether I was earning. This was before going to the cinema. That night I went to the cinema alone. Then I and Shamrao went to the room of accused No. 2 in Arab Lane, as he said he had some private business with him, and he said that "We will go to the theatre together." So I went. I knew Shamrao for many years. That was the first time I saw him near a theatre. It did not occur to me somewhat strange that Shamrao should have left me unceremoniously without taking me to the theatre as he had promised. I do not know why Shamrao remained with Shanker while I and accused No. 2 came down. I did not ask Shamrao, because he had told me that he had some private business with Shanker. I cannot say why Shamrao remained with Shanker. I do not know whether his private business was finished. By private business I do not mean committing any unnatural offence. I do not knew whether Shamrao had any business with Shanker. Shanker came down about three-fourths of an hour after we went down. I and No .2 were waiting downstairs for Shamrao. Shamrao and accused No. 1 came down. When Shanker came down I asked him where Shamrao was. Then I went away. I looked for Shamrao and went to the Royal Cinema.

I did not know Lad formerly. The first time I spoke to him was when I told him about this affair. What I told Lad was not the truth. I told him a lie. The only lie I told him was that Shanker had brought him to accused No. 2's room. I told the lie because at that time people belonging to my caste and the relations of the deceased were there. I went to Lad's office to tell the principal points that Shamrao was "fasavla," i.e., taken in. When he went to accused No. 2's room he was taken in by accused No. 1; that he was shown a knife by accused No. 1 Ibrahim and a promissory note was obtained from him. These were the principal points. I told Lad that Shanker took Shamrao from the Bank to the room of accused No. 2.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

DISTURBANCE AT AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE SEPOY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Jackie Fernandiz, a Goan table-boy, with causing hurt to Police sepoy No. 896A while in the execution of his duty.

The case for the prosecution was that on Monday night some Goans were giving an amateur performance at the Gaiety Theatre. By some mistake, tickets were issued in excess of the accommodation in the theatre and consequently several persons who had bought tickets were refused admission. About a thousand persons collected and a disturbance occurred outside the theatre. Some of the persons started throwing stones at the windows of the theatre. The Police intervened and arrested five persons on a charge of causing disturbance on a public road. The accused struck Policemon No. 896A on the back with a stick, knocking down his "pugri", and as the Policeman stooped to pick it up, the accused dealt him another blow on the head, causing a contused wound. A Police "hawaldar" seized the accused, and the Policeman was taken to hospital.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was among the crowd but took no part in the disturbance. He was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

The other five persons were charged before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates with disorderly behaviour and fined Rs. 5 each.

SURAT GAMBLING CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

Surat, Sept. 21.

The case in whic Mr. Malcom Kothavala, Deputy Police Superintendent, charged Kikabai Tayabali with keeping a common gambling house and Sultan Nathu with managing or assisting the first accused in keeping a gambling house was commenced to-day before the City Magistrate.

Mr. Gandhi, Government Pleader, Prosecuted.

The first accused was defended by Mr. Velinker and Messrs. Balvantrao, Kavasji and Dhanjishaw.

Mr. Chhanmukhram Mehta defended the second accused.

The first accused pleaded not guilty. The second accused stated that the room was used as a club. He was a servant there for two and a half years on Rs. 7 a month. His business was to sweep the floor he used to fetch anything the members wanted. The house was never used as a gambling house.

The complainant gave evidence that he reported to the Police Superintendent that the first accused kept a gambling house in October last. The Superintendent ordered the Sub-Inspector to prepare a list of cocaine-dealers and gamblers. When the witness raided the house a number of persons with a sum of rupees marked was found from the first accused, which contained several names mentioned in the Sub-Inspector's report. The case is proceeding.

H. M. S. Swiftsure, the flagship of the East Indian Station, participated in the landing at the southern extremity of the Gallipoli Peninsula and Capt. C. Manwell-Lefroy and Petty-officer F. G. Barnes appear among those commended for service.

CHIEF DAGADU OF KPANDU

"IT WAS MY WILLING TO GIVE MORE."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received through the Acting-Governor of the Gold Coast further contributions from the Western and Eastern Provinces of that Colony to the National Relief Fund to the amount of £1,629 15s. 7d., bringing the total contribution from the people of the Gold Coast up to £25,518 6s. 7d.

In addition to this a sum of £100 2s. 3d. was collected by Dagadu, Chief of Kpandu, in Togoland. This chief, says "The Times," had, in 1880 applied to be taken under British protection and had been given a British flag, but his territory came within the German sphere of influence when the Togoland boundary was delimited. He, however, retained his flag until about 18 months ago, when, on account of his British sympathies, he was exiled to Duala, and the flag was discovered and taken from him. When Duala was occupied by the Allies Forces Chief Dagadu was released, and returned to Kpandu in January, where he was received with great enthusiasm. Since then he has been of much assistance to the occupation Government.

In forwarding his contribution, which was entirely spontaneous and came as a surprise to the political officer in Togoland Chief Dagadu wrote as follows:—

I, the Head Chief Dagadu of Kpandu, have given here £50, fifty pounds, and my Village-youngmen have also assisted me with cash £51 10s., fifty-one pounds and ten shillings (to total £101 10s.). One hundred and one pounds and ten shillings, being a fund given to help the English Government towards the Imperial war between England, France, Russia, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey it was my willing to give more than what I have done above, but on account of the Germans, and owing to their bad treatment giving most of my Village youngmen have removed from this land and entered into another Colony for their daily bread; and also my land is very poor to say. May God the Almighty bless the great Britain to master the victory. I congratulate the local and the Imperial Government, and the District Political Officer, Mr. R. S. Rattray, who is treating us here very well and gentle; may he live long. And Mr. J. T. Furley (that Senior Political Officer of Lome), who is a best and good gentleman, carrying his duty very pleasant in order, by my eye witness, may he live long. May God bless the English Government and prolong their power to be second to none.

God Save the King!

Yours obediently,

HEAD CHIEF DAGADU OF KPANDU,

XXX mk.

UNIVERSITY INSPECTION COMMITTEE.

VISIT TO BARODA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

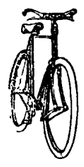
BARODA, Sept. 21.

The members of the University Committee visited the College yesterday. The visit was utilised by the Students' Association, which arranged two lectures. Dr. Mann lectured on "The Study of Social Subjects" in the College Hall, Principal Clarke presiding. The lecturer said this study was difficult as it required first-hand knowledge of everything and brotherhood with no caste prejudices. He advised the students to form a body to inquire into the grievances of the famine-stricken people and report to the Government. This will be real social service.

Dr. Mackichan also spoke elaborately on the subject. With votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chair the proceedings closed.

In the evening Principal Paranjpye delivered a lecture in the Maharaja Theatre. The lecturer gave a sketch of Mr. Gokhale's life and character and his work for mass education.

When you say a cycle—you mean a push bicycle—but when you say



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Incorporated in England.
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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
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Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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General Agent.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. B 10

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

COWPER & Co.

BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.
We give you Free Services of our Ophthalmic Surgeon.
We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.
COWPER & Co.,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Next to Fort, Fire Brigade Station
77, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns' Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D 8

GOLF.

Treacher & Co. hold a large stock of every description of Golf clubs made by the following well-known Manufacturers:—R. Forgan & Son, Auchterlonie, Park, Robert Simpson, Anderson, Cann and Taylor, Carruther, Gibson, Spalding Brothers, Sellers and A. Scott all specially selected for the Company.

The Company undertake Golf Club repairs. The work is done by experienced workmen under European supervision.

Scott's Clubs.

	Rs.	a.
Driver, Brassies, Cleeks, Irons, Jiggers, Mashies, „, Niblicks, Putters	5	4

Cann and Taylor's.

	Rs.	a.
Drivers	5	4
Brassies	5	4
Putters, Cleeks, Mashies, Mashie Irons, Jiggers, Ladies' Putters, „ Cleeks	5	0

Cann and Taylor's.—contd.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Mashies	5	0

Mill's Aluminium Clubs.

Drivers, Brassies, Putters, Braid Mills..	6	8

Spalding Bro.

Model "V" Drivers	6	0
„ Brassies	6	0
Crescent Mashies.., „ Lofters.., „ Cleeks	5	4

Auchterlonie's Clubs.

Dreadnought Drivers	6	8
„ Brassies		8
Drivers		5
Irons	6	5

Auchterlonie's Clubs.—contd.

	Rs.	a.
Brassy Drivers	5	12
Cleeks	5	0
Lofting Irons	5	0
Bulger Brassies	5	8
Ladies' Drivers	5	8
„ Brassies	5	12

Simpson's.

Vulcan Dreadnought	5	12
Driver Bulger, Brassy „, Cleeks, Lofting Irons, Niblicks, Mashies, Gun-metal Putters	5	4
Shafts "Selected"	2	4
Fitting extra	0	4

Send for Sports Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races, Second Meeting.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting 4-10 p.m.

Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co., ordinary general meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A Team v. Mahomedan Cricket Club; B Team v. Wilson College.

Poona Races, Second Day.

W. I. T. Club. General Meeting at the Poona Race-Course, 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 22.

154—Guards. The following is a detail of Guard Duties during Sesptember. Companies will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress-Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.
3 Days 22nd to 24th September "E" Coy.
1. N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
6 Days 25th to 30th September "F" Coy.
1. N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

212—Parade. The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Head-Quarters on Saturday next, the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.
Dress.-Drill Order, Helmets.
Waterbottles and Havresacks will be carried by those in possession of them.

213—The Parade for "D" Coy. on Thursday next, the 23rd instant is cancelled. There will be no parades for "D" Coy. until Thursday October 7th at 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Batn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this eveing thefollowing programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Constellation" .....Clark.
Overture—"Semiramide" .....Rossini.
Valse—"To-night's the Night" .....Rubens.
Selection—"The Cingalee" .....Monckton.
(a) Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana Moscagni.
(b) Spanish Dance (No. 5) .....Moszkowski.
Melodies from—"The Orchid" .....Caryee.
Song—"He's a Ragpicker" .....Berlin.

NO ITALIAN MAILS.

No Italian Mails were received by the Inward English Mail steamer Nellore which arrived yesterday.

DONATIONS TO VANITA VISHRAM.

The Vanita Vishram of Bombay has thankfully received Rs. 250 as a donation from H. H. the Rani Saheb of Sangli, and a sum of Rs. 100 from Mrs. Laxmibai Gaikwad to the Building Fund.

PORT OFFICER'S NOTIFICATION

The Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegraphic communication from the Meteorological Department, Simla, at noon yesterday:—

"Conditions probably somewhat squally off Konkan and Malabar coasts."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott presiding, in the absence, through indisposition, of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, it was resolved to print the tabular statement regarding Improvement schemes called for by the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, and circulate it among the Trustees before it came up for discussion.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Mr. Faredoon K. Dadachanji will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati at the Good Life League Hall, (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort,) today at 6-30 p.m., on "Sufizam and Sufi Saints," when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, will preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack and no death from plague were reported in Bombay on Monday, the Market section being the locality where the attack occurred. Small-pox registered two attacks and no death and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 64, as compared with 78 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 69 of 1913. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,173, out of which six were found to be plague-stricken.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.

The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, celebrated the feast of its august Patroness on Saturday last with procession, benediction and sermon, his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun officiating at the service. The general meeting was presided over by his Lordship. The report of the Society, which was read at the meeting, showed that the Society continued to maintain a large number of poor and appeals for subscriptions and donations were cheerfully responded to by members. The War has however weighed considerably on the resources of the Society, but hopes are expressed that the progress of the Society would be maintained by the charitable public.

SEQUEL TO TWO WAGRIES' QUARREL.

A Wagri woman named Kadirbai was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment from New Hanuman Lane where she was lying wounded. It was ascertained after Police enquiries that two Wagrees, a woman and a man, were quarrelling when Kadirbai, who is a mendicant and was lying on the footpath, went to the couple to enquire into the reason of the quarrel. When the man raised his stick to strike the woman the latter warded it off by moving aside, but unfortunately the blow fell on Kadirbai, and wounded her. In the meantime the man decamped.

A Hindu woman named Kesarbai had her cupboard broken and jewellery of the value of Rs. 800 was taken away. On making inquiries it was found that a Purdeshi who was employed recently had disappeared, but the Police succeeded in arresting him with all the jewellery in his possession.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, by the P. and O. mail steamer Nellore:—

Mr. F. Meyers, Mr. A. M. Bennett, Mr. W. B. Taylor, Mr. C. K. Pelseam, Mr. S. C. H. Waites, Mr. T. Gibbons, M. D. Pewlands, Mr. and Mrs. Bass and infant, Mr. N. Crabtree, Mrs. A. J. Salter, Mrs. M. Taylor, Mrs. Middleton and infant, Mr. N. G. Hussey, Mr. A. J. Richards, Mr. G. Parker, Mr. W. E. Plow, Mrs. Plow, Mrs. S. Woods and 2 children, Miss Woods, Miss J. Woods, Miss L. Woods, Mr. G. Woods, Rev. Bro. Cummine, Rev. Bro. Burke, Mrs. Carey and infants, Lieut. Alexander, Lieut. O. Wilson, Lieut. O. Singh, Lieut. O. R. Unger, Mr. K. Muttanah, Mr. T. Wakefield, Mrs. O. R. Unger, Mrs. and Miss Wilson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, Miss Molony, Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. G. M. Dickson, Mr. W. A. Randall, Mrs. Carey's ayah, Mrs. Digby Beste, Mr. P. Bramley, Mrs. Bramley, Mr. E. James, Mr. H. Platt, Mr. K. N. Prasad, Mrs. E. S. Salter, Mrs. E. Vavasour, Mr. C. C. Shilton, Mr. J. Perrow, Miss M. Davidson, Mr. G. S. Madhok, Mr. C. H. Parker, Mr. Sims, Mrs. Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Greenope, Mr. R. Macpherson, Mr. A. F. Cooke, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Major Greig, Mr. J. C. J. Bowen, Mr. Messant, Mr. J. Tyers, Mrs. G. S. Little, Mr. H. Carno, Mr. G. E. Graham, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Drew, Commdr. Stewart, and 6 D. B.'s.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. SETALVAD'S QUESTIONS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-morrow Mr. Abbott, Mir Asad Ali, the Maharaja of Nashipur, Mr. Sita Nath Roy, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Maharaja of Cassimbazar will ask a number of questions.

Mr. Setalvad will ask:—

Will the Government be pleased to state (a) if there is a contract for freight of Government stores with any steamship company; (b) if so, what are the terms and rates of such contract for the last five years; (c) if there is no such contract what was the average rate of freight paid during each of the last five years?

Do the Government propose to publish the Report of the Committee that was appointed in 1913 to enquire into certain matters relating to the Tata Research Institute at Bangalore?

Do the Government propose to publish the correspondence between the Government of India and His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as well as the opinions that may have been obtained in India from the local Governments, High Courts and other authorities, relating to the Indian Statutes Consolidation Act recently passed by Parliament?

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the conditions governing the chartering of steamers in normal times for trooping purposes; (b) will the Government be pleased to state what rates are fixed for passage between India and England and vice versa in case of Government servants on duty who are not travelling by special chartered steamers?

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

PETITIONS FOR MERCY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

In connection with the Lahore Conspiracy case a number of petitions for mercy have already been submitted to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and they are under consideration. The Tribunal Judges are in Simla and his Honour will be able to obtain their advice if required.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis has received the following letter from Mr. Hampton, the well-known sculptor: "I have to thank you for your letter of July 4th with reference to the bust of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson. I note you wish me to take the bust with me when I go to India in the autumn."

The total donations received by St. John Ambulance Red Cross Fund up to 17th September amount to Rs. 5,18,841 of which the chief donar is H. H. the Raja Sahib of Faridkot State who has subscribed Rs. 10,000.

Pandit Sukh Lal, preacher of Musaffir Vidyalaya Agra, has been arrested at Nowshera Cantonment on a bailable warrant. It is alleged that he delivered a speech calculated to wound the religious feelings of Sanatanists.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS AT LONAVLA.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT.

On Monday last their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mr. J. Crerar, Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary, Capt. de Geijer, A.D.C., and Major Ferrar, motoring from Ganeshkhind arrived at Lonawl at 12-45, where they were met by Sir Dorab and Lady Tata accompanied by Mr. Ormsby, Agent for Messrs. Pauling and Co., Mr. Arnall, Bombay Representative of Messrs. Alfred Dickinson and Co., Mr. Richards, Resident Engineer, and Mr. Gibbs, General Manager.

The party proceeded at once to the west flank of Clark Dam, Lonawla, where an excellent general view of Lake Gostling was obtained. From here they proceeded to the West Waste Weir and sluices, where the water is admitted to the channel or duct line to be conducted to the Forebay at Khandalla where it enters the pressure pipes by which it is transmitted to the turbines at Khopoli for extraction of the energy contained and the transformation of such energy to electrical power for Bombay. The party then repaired to Mr. Ormsby's bungalow where lunch was served.

A visit to the forebay was not originally included in the arrangements for the day, but their Excellencies were so keenly interested in the general scheme that they requested the programme should be extended to include an inspection of this section, although it had been explained that its fulfilment must entail a rough walk of approximately half a mile with a climb of 100 feet. The party accordingly proceeded to this point. After seeing the Forebay, Lord and Lady Willingdon walked some distance alo. the duct line. Lake Sydenham at Walwhan being the next objective, the motors were headed that way at about 3.30 p.m. Up to this time the weather had been most favourable, but it was raining hard when a point alongside the duct line was reached where it was necessary to abandon the motors and proceed on foot over the end of the Walwhan dam to the launch, which was waiting to take Lord and Lady Willingdon around Lake Sydenham. In spite of the inclemency of weather and tortuous way they proceeded with the programme as they would have done under more favourable circumstances and appeared to thoroughly enjoy the tour of the lake. Tea was served on the launch. Before leaving, their Excellencies expressed themselves highly pleased with all that they had seen. A little before 5-10 p.m., their Excellencies and party motored back to Ganeshkhind.

AWAKENING OF THE FAR EAST.

LECTURE AT POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

There was a large attendance in the Council Hall this evening to listen to a lecture on "The Awakening of the Far East," by Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy, who is the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for Asia and the Far East. The gathering was a representative one.

His Excellency who presided said that his presence at that large gathering was not to make a speech but to express his appreciation of the splendid work which the Young Men's Christian Association was doing not only in England for very many years but all over the world, in Bombay City and all over India, and also to express his great satisfaction and keen appreciation of what they were doing among the troops in the field. The lecturer, he understood, was the organising secretary of the work in China, India and the Far East. The work of the Association had been for the uplifting of the people of the Far East which had been carried on for some years. He felt certain that the lecture would be full of interest and instruction for all of them. With these words he introduced the lecturer to the audience.

Mr. Eddy, in an eloquent lecture, sketched how the Far East like Europe which had previously undergone a peaceful development, was passing through a renaissance, how the millions of China were gradually awakening, and how the splendid educational system of Japan had a marvellous effect in turning an agricultural people into a commercial people.

FINAL JUTE FORECAST.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The final jute forecast of crop for 1915 is issued to-day. It shows that on the average of five years ending 1913-14, the area under jute to which the Bengal jute forecast relates, has represented 87.1 per cent of the total area under jute in British India. Although the season has not been very unfavourable so far as the distribution of rainfall is concerned, except in some parts of eastern Bengal, the crop has been greatly damaged by flooding in certain districts.

The final figures of acreage are now returned as follows.—Western Bengal, 2,53,858 acres, Northern Bengal 601,614 acres, Eastern Bengal 1,158,798 acres, Cooch Behar 27,556 acres, Orissa 188,090 acres, Assam 75,400 acres. The Acreage of Western Bengal has decreased by 39.53 per cent.; of Northern Bengal by 29.57 per cent; of Eastern Bengal by 25.52 per cent; of Cooch Behar by 38 per cent; of Behar and Orissa by 43 per cent; and of Assam by 32 per cent. These decreases are due principally to low prices obtained last year after the outbreak of war. The area has, however, been further considerably diminished by flooding in low laying tracts.

The final figures of outturn for three provinces work out as follows:—Western Bengal 1,051,399 bales; Northern Bengal 1,975,539 bales; Eastern Bengal 3,479,128 bales; Cooch Behar 72,335 bales; Behar and Orissa including Nepal 692,873 bales; Assam 157,459 bales. The outturn in Western Bengal has decreased by 21.4 per cent; in Northern Bengal by 27.7 per cent; in Eastern Bengal by 33.5 per cent; in Cooch Behar by 46.5 per cent; in Behar and Orissa by 12.7 per cent and in Assam by 49 per cent.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

THE R. G. A. (1); BOMBAY GYMKHANA (0)

The fixture betwen the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bombay Gymkhana which had to be postponed last month owing to inclement weather, was decided on the Cooperage last evening, and resulted in a very fortunate victory for the Artillery by a solitary goal. The game was a most one-sided affair. The Bombay Gymkhana kept up a persistent attack on their opponents' goal, but failed to put the finishing touches on their efforts. However, we are glad to see the Gunners, who have now fulfilled all their engagements in the League, at the top of the table and not having been beaten. Last evening they were without the services of six of their regular players who sailed for England on Sunday. Several "has beens" were pressed into service to do duty against the Gymkhana. Holden worked like a trojan at centre-half and had it not been for his excellent play, and that of Bagley at full-back, the game would have developed into shooting practice for the Gymkhana. Gloster and Massey made occasional attempts to break away and their efforts were rewarded by Massey placing a goal to the credit of his side early in the game. Of the new-comers, Forde was the only one to show any sort of form, the football days of the other five having long since passed. The failure of the Gymkhana score was doubtless due to their weak shooting. The forwards repeatedly shot at goal, but their attempts lacked sting. McKee and MacBean played well, but Simms was very weak at centre. The halves had no difficulty in stopping the Gunners' forwards, Stovin and Chemenais had little to do, while Jones spent a very lazy time in goal.

From the kick-off the Gymkhana forwards asserted themselves and gave Dodd an anxious time of it. Although in the Gunners' territory throughout the first half the Gymkhana were unable to score. The Gunners' forwards once got on the move and Massey who was the last to receive placed his side ahead.

The second moiety was even more one-sided than the initial period. Half way through this period Massey got away but was fouled in the penalty area. Jones saved well and Massey, who took the kick captured but skied the leather over the cross-bar. The light was fast failing towards the end of the game and the last few minutes was played in semi-darkness. The game ended:—

R. G. A. ..... 1 goal.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil.

R. G. A.:—Dodd, goal; Bagley and MacCalpone, backs; Williams, Holden and Evans, halves; Gloster, Thatcher, Massey, Pardoe and Forde, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Jones, goal; Chemenais and Stovin, backs; Kilby, Barrett and Bradbury, halves; McKee, Thomson, Simms, Asher and MacBean, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	Goals F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	14	12	0	2	46	3	26
Medicals	14	8	3	3	23	8	19
Bombay Gymkhana	13	7	2	4	38	11	18
Y. M. C. A.	13	8	3	2	17	13	18
6th Devons	14	4	7	3	15	27	11
Bengal United	12	4	6	2	11	24	10
Inst. Luso-Indiano	13	2	10	1	4	27	5
Lusitanians	13	0	12	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S RACING AT POONA.

HORSES LEFT IN.

AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs—Kempion (9st 7lbs), Le Soleil (8st 12lbs), Twa Brigs (8st 10lbs), Matchlock (8st 3lbs), Jacamar (8st 3lbs), Vanity Box (7st 13lbs), and Lady Muriel (7st 13lbs).

STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1¼ miles. Pretty Good Sort (9st 7lbs), Sugar Loaf (9st 3lbs), Manilla (9st 2lbs), Drill Mistress (8st 9lbs), Strathroyale (8st), Hamara (7st 13lbs), Mil (7st 5lbs), Shell (7st 2lbs), Little Speed (6st 7lbs), and North (6st 4lbs).

The top weight not having accepted, weights are raised 4lbs.

AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.—Ismalia (9st 10lbs), R. G. (9st 6lbs), Kitty Kent (9st 4lbs), Housemaid (9st 9lbs), Seeta (8st 3lbs), Black Boy (8st 8lbs), Dick Turpin (8st 2lbs), Cowslip (7st 12lbs), Tango III (8st 12lbs), and S. B. (6st).

SINGARH PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.—Soomsam (9st 10lbs), Wellington (9st 3lbs), Durban (9st 2lbs), Maasal (8st 12lbs), Beethoven (8st 4lbs), Minerva (8st 11b), Mat-hat-Baig (7st 8lbs), Nainava (7st 5lbs), and Ream (6st 12lbs).

MERKAN PLATE.—(Division I)—Distance 6 furlongs.—Vellard (9st 10lbs), Red Fish (9st 5lbs), Investment (9st 2lbs), Tammooz (8st 11lbs), Alwar (9st 10lbs), Ben Hur (8st 6lbs), Saood (8st 5lbs), Ruby Mine (8st 5lbs), Engine (8st 4lbs), Biglig (8st 1lb), Red Cross (7st 12lbs), Anaz (7st 12lbs), Red Flag (7st 12lbs), Grey Mist (7st 11lbs), Flying Machine (7st 10lbs), Lord Satu (7st 8lbs.), Nasirabad (7st 8lbs), and Columbus (7st 6lbs).

MEKRAN PLATE—(Division II) Present (9st 5lbs), Hurchan (9st 4lbs), Cardiff (8st 13lbs), Hongkong (8st 12lbs), Sherali (8st 11lbs), Kaiumers (8st 9lbs), Abdul (8st 8lbs), American Spot (8st 7lbs), Tawakul (7st 7lbs), Crescent (8st 1lb), Subeh Pasha (8st), Tawdry (7st 13lbs), Pharoah (7st 10lbs), Beaver (7st 11b), Alman (7st), and Vudhia (6st 11b).

HANDICAP FOR ADDITIONAL RACE.

MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Tartania (9st 12lbs), Miss Rollestone (9st 11lbs), Madrina (9st 11lbs), Lola (9st 2lbs), Lumination (8st 13lbs), Penny Pie (8st 5lbs), Impecunious (7st 13lbs), Aubrey (7st 10lbs), Sunder (6st 7lbs), St. Alban (6st 7lbs), and Spring Daisy (6st).

CRICKET AT POONA.

ALWAR TEAM V POONA GYMKHANA

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The match was resumed yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Alwar Team by an innings and 181 runs. The Poona Gymkhana in their second innings put up a very feeble stand and scored only 80 runs. Capt. Yates (27) and Mr. Hardy (19) were the only two men to put up a creditable stand against the outsiders.

On the Alwar side, Tarrant figured prominently and knocked up 145. His play was characterised by much steadiness and sound judgment. Aziz Khan also put up a stubborn resistance and severely taxed the energies of the bowlers. Nazir Husein (54) and Bishambar (47) were the other principal scorers. When the last wicket went down the Alwar Team had knocked up 388.

THE ALWAR TEAM.

First Innings

Ali Ahmed c Brown	9
Bishambar c Brown b Yates	47
Ram Sahai b Brown	27
Heera Lal, run out	1
Nazir Husein l-b-w b Kinghorne	54
His Highness l-b-w b Brown	9
Tarrant c Greig b Nicholson	145
Gulam Cassim b Holman	1
Azim Khan c Laverton b Nicholson	59
Chaman Singh, not out	12
Quloo Ram l-b-w b Laverton	6
Extras	18
Total	388

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings

Holman b Ali Ahmed	8
Hardy c His Highness b Gulam Cassim	17
Brown l-b-w b Heera Lal	0
Capt. Yates l-b-w b Heera Lal	47
Cannon b Ali Ahmed	3
Nicholson c Gulam Cassim b Azim Khan	15
Laverton b Gulam Cassim	6
Yassin, not out	0
Liddell b Nazir Hussein	14
Basbley b Ali Ahmed	2
Kinghorne b Nazir Husein	6
Extras	3
Total	121

Second Innings

Major Greig c Heera Lal b Ali Ahmed	13
Hardy b Gulam Cassim	19
Brown c Bishambar b Gulam Cassim	0
Capt. Cannon c Quloo Ram b Gulam Cassim	5
Yassin, not out	0
Capt. Yates c Tarrant b Heera Lal	27
Laverton b Gulam Cassim	0
Nicholson c His Highness b Heera Lal	5
Kinghorne c Nazir Husein b Ali Ahmed	13
Barcley b Nazir Husein	0
Liddell st. Azim Khan b Nazir Husein	4
Extras	0
Total	86

THREATENED FAMINE IN GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In Gujarat and Kathiawar famine is now almost a certainty. Our hopes of late rains are shattered to the ground and now we shall have to face the dire calamity with its concomitant evils with mute patience and strong faith. It makes us the more nervous because the memories of the last famine are yet fresh in our mind and from the exhaustion of which we have not yet completely recovered. However, as it comes, we must prepare ourselves to meet it with all the courage and patience in our stock.

Sir, the prices of daily necessaries of life are already very high on account of the war and they are increasing daily by leaps and bounds. Then, think of the miserable lot of the poor men who seldom think of to-morrow's bread. Indeed, it is the duty of the rich, now, to prepare themselves to help the poor and to protect dumb-cattle from starvation.

If I forget not, on account of the want of any well organised attempt from the beginning, at the time of the last famine many hundreds of men and cattle died of starvation. It is true, the rich helped much in aleviating the sufferings of the starving poor but it was in the after part and not at the beginning. Therefore, this time our activities must be pre-arranged and organised in time so that we may be able to spare human lives and cattle to a greater extent than we did at the last famine.

I hope, the enthusiastic members of the Servants of India will pay attention to this, our humble appeal, and take up the work in hand from now. Let earnest efforts be made to tempt the rich to untie the strings of their purses and let young men infused with eagerness and enthusiasm to work come forward to alleviate the sufferings of poor men and dumb cattle.

We must also realise that this time we shall have to depend upon ourselves. The Government will not be able to help us to the extent we may expect it to help us because the purse of the Government is already being strained by the war. Yet, in all earnestness we hope the Government will try its best to help the starving poor.

In fine, we make an earnest appeal to the rich of this city as well as to the rich of other large cities in Gujarat and to our benign Government to stretch their helping hand towards the poor farmers-and-dumb cattle. We also make a strong appeal to the young educated men to come forward with their youthful enthusiasm and true earnestness to offer their services at the altar of starving Gujarat.

—Yours, etc.,

K. M. KHANDWALA.

The proposal for the substitution of a terminal tax for octroi duty in Delhi is now before the Government of India. This question has been under discussion between the Delhi Administration and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for a long time and now the final recommendation has been submitted. Opinions are by no means unanimous on the subject.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY AND CLUB CRICKET.

ROBERT RELF'S BATTING DISPLAY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The cricket in the match between North Middlesex and Middlesex Wanderers at Hornsey on Saturday, August 28, was in the main interesting. North Middlesex compiled 131 for seven, C. W. Morrison, the club's captain, playing well for 30. The Middlesex Wanderers found A. E. Knight, the Leicestershire county cricketer, in rare form, and his 62 was a fine contribution, made in Knight's renowned style. F. Walden, the famous Tottenham Hotspur footballer, pleased his admirers by his innings of 28. The sports that followed the cricket were highly interesting, notably the sprint race between the two girls, Miss Spring (aged eleven) and Miss Jones (aged ten), which ended in a win for the former.

County cricketers past and present hob-nobbed with each other at Catford Bridge, and it was not unexpected to see over one thousand spectators in attendance, who must have thoroughly enjoyed the day's cricket played by the 11th (Lewisham) Battalion the Royal West Kent Regiment and Mr. A. E. Boardman's XI. The latter included two old Kentish players in Alec and G. G. Hearne, while others known to cricket fame were R. Relf, F. H. Hulsh, and G. Cox. J. H. King and A. J. Atfield, of Leicester and Gloucester Counties respectively, turned out for the regiment. The military registered 188. A. J. Atfield playing a fine innings of 58 not out, while Captain W. Taylor pleased the onlookers by his tall driving. His 47 was a merry one, and he certainly seemed to like the deliveries of Alec Hearne, whom he punished with severity at times. The scratch side passed their opponents' total with only seven wickets down, and finished up with 215. Quite the best display of batting was given by Robert Relf, whose driving was distinctly a feature in his good innings of 76. He especially favoured the slow bowling of A. J. Atfield, and despatched him on various occasions to the boundary. Alec Hearne contributed 24, while A. R. Ingersoll, the well-known Catford cricketer, hit hard for 37. P. Burke, also of Catford, kept wicket cleverly, and his stumping of Alec Hearne was particularly smart. Altogether the day's cricket was thoroughly interesting, and the financial result is reported to be most encouraging, which is excellent news, seeing that it was for the regiment's sports fund.

The 2nd Sportsman's Battalion cut a sorry figure at Mitcham Green against H. Lacy's side, being all out for 22 in the first innings. This was brought about by some good bowling on the part of G. Brett, who took five wickets for 8 runs; while T. Potter secured three for 13. Mr. Lacy's side declared when 114 for two, and at the call of time the military had scored 102 for two, Private Darrah contributing a bright innings of 62.

Time alone prevented what would doubtless have been a keen finish in the Royal Naval Division and 3rd Battalion H.A.C. game at the Crystal Palace. Thanks to a sterling innings by C.P.O. Clark, whose 77 was a really excellent display of orthodox batting, the Naval Division applied the closure at 137 for two. The military tried hard to defeat the sailors, and after the last ball had been sent down had reached 120 for seven. The stand by M. E. Westlake (42) and R. Hargreaves (39) was a leading feature of the H.A.C.'s innings, the pair defying many bowling changes. C.P.O. Clark bowled with marked success for the sailors, taking six of the seven wickets that fell at moderate cost.

The feature of the game between the Record Office (Royal Fusiliers) and the Great Western Railway was the splendid batting of the Rev. Burroughes, who scored 59 by really sound cricket. His driving was well timed, and he also proved successful with the ball. The parson is proving of all-round service to the Record Office this season by his skill with bat and ball.

At Lord's, the Albany Street Police and the "Specials" tested their cricketing ability to the full, and as a result of a good struggle, the "Specials" won by 28 runs, the respective totals being: "Specials," 98; Police, 70. W. Jeffereys, for the "Specials," took five wickets for 19 runs, while for the Police, A. Findlay took four for 25.

Playing for Heathfield against Battersea, E. G. Read played a magnificently free innings of 78, which included several lovely boundary strokes. Largely by his brilliant innings did his side succeed in accomplishing a victory over its old opponents. J. W. Molden, a slow leg-break bowler, took six wickets for the Heathfield. He is an Anglo-Australian and used to assist the Clapham Ramblers.

It is understood that Bangalore Social Service League will be brought within the purview of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 which has recently been applied to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

As the term of four additional non-official members of the Mysore Legislative Council expires on the 31st October next, the Mysore Government notifies that the elections to fill up the vacancies will be held during the sittings on the Representative Assembly this year on a date to be specified later on.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Dangers of Secret Diplomacy	8
Injustice to Indians in South Africa	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
LONDON LETTER ..... 9 &	10
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 9 &	10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Tata Hydrolic Electric Works at Lonavala	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Birmingham v. Krupp's	11
The Statesman Myth	11
Secret of the Haldane Mission	12
Russia and Peace	12
A PAGE FOR THE HOME	13
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	11
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September 22, 1915.

DANGERS OF SECRET DIPLOMACY.

The majority of people had probably come to believe long ago that, whatever further revelations might be made in regard to the diplomatic history of the past few years, it was hardly possible that the responsibility of Germany and the duplicity of her statesmen could be shown in sharper outline. That, however, is what has actually happened during the last few weeks. Sir Edward Grey was quick to fulfil the promise made in his recent reply to the German Chancellor. He published in Mail week a remarkably interesting statement containing the history, from the Foreign Office records, of the Anglo-German conversations of 1912, which culminated in the keenly discussed visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin. The publication of such a statement was inevitable after the speech in which the German Chancellor gave his version of the negotiations. The statement shows with merciless clearness that the Chancellor did not hesitate on this occasion, as he has done on so many others, not only to misrepresent what he did reveal but also to suppress what is of vital importance to a proper estimate of the part played by each side during those discussions. Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg, it will be remembered, stated that in order to arrive at lasting good relations with England, Germany "proposed an unconditional mutual neutrality undertaking: this proposal" he added "was rejected by England as going too far." Plainly, the only thing to do with such an assertion as this,—implying that Germany was anxious to keep out of war while England was waiting to step in,—was to publish the text of the proposals made on either side. That is what Sir Edward Grey has done. The original German proposal was set out in six articles, of which Articles 4 and 5 ran as follows:—

4. The duty of neutrality which arises out of the preceding article has no application in so far as it may not be reconcilable with existing agreements which the high contracting parties have already made.

5. The making of new agreements which render it impossible for either of the parties to observe neutrality towards the other, beyond what is provided by the preceding limitation, is excluded in conformity with the provisions in Article 2.

How can such conditions be described as mutual or unconditional? England had no definite alliance with any great Power, while Germany had existing agreements of the most precise character in the Triple Alliance, binding her to action in certain eventualities. Clumsy attempts, it is true, have been made by Dr. von Bethman-Hollweg and Herr von Jagow since the war broke out to show that England had entered into military obligations of a binding character with France and Russia, but the evidence of any such binding arrangements does not anywhere exist. On the other hand, the whole course of Great Britain's conduct during the eventful days that preceded the outbreak of the great world-war was marked by her persistent refusal, in spite of the pressure put upon her by the French and Russian Governments, to commit herself under any circumstances whatsoever to the taking of military action in support of one or the other. That would have been impossible if Great Britain had been bound by anything more than an understanding with France and Belgium as to the manner and extent of her co-operation, in the event of a violation of Belgian neutrality,—which was the only sort of military understanding or arrangement into which she had ever entered. Throughout the pre-war discussions Sir Edward Grey over and over and over again emphasised Great Britain's determination to retain a free hand. Great Britain thus had no engagements of the kind which bound the Powers of the Triple Alliance. Under Article 4 of Germany's proposals of 1912, Sir Edward Grey points out, "the pledge of neutrality offered by Germany would have been absolutely valueless, because she could always plead the necessity of fulfilling her existing obligations under the Triple Alliance as an excuse for departing from neutrality." The negotiations broke down because Sir Edward Grey declined to add to his own draft the words: "England will therefore observe at least a benevolent neutrality, should war be forced on Germany," or "England will, therefore, as a matter of course, remain neutral, if war is forced upon Germany." Germany, in brief, was asking England to stand aside, while she herself retained the advantage of a position which would have enabled her, with almost mathematical certainty, to count upon crushing her neighbours. Here, as in so many instances, the superior skill and the caution and honesty of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy appears to be beyond challenge.

But there is one point, which the reading of this further scrap of diplomatic history will underline with a stronger emphasis than ever,—the undesirability of retaining the existing procedure of the European Foreign Offices. Three years ago England and Germany were in search of a "formula," according to which the policy of both nations in certain eventualities should be guaranteed. The search discloses the complete consciousness of both parties of the probability of war; the failure to arrive at the formula, as we see it now, implies that the dreaded war had taken shape in the minds of both parties as something more than a probability. The diplomatists, that is to say, were moving for positions in the event of a conflict growing ever less avoidable,—while the public slumbered in blissful ignorance of the nature and substance of these momentous preliminaries, and was the more justified in its somnolent attitude by the knowledge that an acute crisis had been safely got over a year before and the causes of disturbance removed. That, it seems to us, is a state of affairs which ought never to be allowed to arise again. We recognise the necessity of secrecy in diplomacy under certain well-defined circumstances. But we have seen the danger of allowing a situation of this kind to develop while the people of the countries concerned are in utter ignorance of what is going on. Is it possible to believe that, had the public of Great Britain been informed of the nature of the conversations of 1912 and their failure to achieve the desired result, the nation, to say nothing of Europe as a whole, would have been so hopelessly unprepared for Germany's onslaught in 1914?

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The grievances of Indians in South Africa have not yet ended. While one might naturally have expected that in the better understanding between different parts of the Empire created by the war the rigour of the Immigration Law would be relaxed, if not suspended during its continuance, the latest information received from Natal brings to notice the growing seriousness of the position of Indians of that province who were born in India. On the occasion of the last Id festival, a meeting of Indians of Durban was held to protest against the existing administration of the Immigration Law. Among the resolutions that were passed at this meeting, the most important one represented to the Government of the South African Union that the regulations in force in Natal relating to Indians holding certificates of domicile bearing their thumb impressions and other proofs of undeniable identity, are harshly and unsympathetically administered when they return to Natal after a temporary absence. Another grievance is that while an Act of the Union Parliament, known as the Relief Act, contained an explicit reference to the right of Indians to identification certificates, when they chose to secure them, applicants who have tried to obtain their elementary or vested rights have been harassed and thwarted in their endeavours to do so. Two or three typical cases will be sufficient to give an idea of the hardship involved. An Indian who was a resident in Natal from 1879 to 1906 continuously, being temporarily absent without having taken out a certificate of domicile because at the time such a document was considered unnecessary, is now under an order of deportation. Another Indian, who originally went to Natal with his father in 1906 and whose claim was then admitted by the immigration authorities, is now desirous of leaving for India on a visit, but his application for an identification certificate to enable him to return to Natal is refused. A third Indian, who is educated, and holds a satisfactory certificate as to his character and who seeks entry as an educated Indian, is prohibited from remaining in Natal and is also under an order of deportation. Indians in Natal are thus still being subjected to grave injustice and hardship when it was generally believed that their grievances had been settled once for all in their interests, and in spite of all the promises and assurances as regards their primary as well as vested rights as British citizens. Thus, not very long ago, the Secretary of State for Colonies gave the assurance that the Imperial Government would not be a party to the taking away of any rights possessed by Indian residents in South Africa, and it was only quite recently that the Minister of the Interior further assured them that the law relating to immigration which had hitherto caused so much irritation and vexatious treatment, would be sympathetically administered and cases under it liberally dealt with. The Indian Inquiry Commission that inyestigated the grievances of Indians last year, after carefully considering every aspect of the question of Indian entry into South Africa, also made recommendations which were on the whole based on sympathy and a sense of fairness. But neither the enactments of Parliament, the verbal and written assurances of ministers nor the recommendations of the Commission are now observed and carried out in the spirit in which they were conceived. In fact the fear and distrust which many Indians, whether in South Africa or outside it, had entertained in respect of the labours and the fate of the recommendations of the Indian Inquiry Commission have to a great extent been justified. There is no doubt now that many serious questions have again arisen. The Natal Indian Association is collecting complete records of all cases of hardship with a view to urging an immediate consideration of them at the hands of the Government, and we trust that its efforts will receive from Indians in this country all the support that will be needed.

Notes of the Day.

Compulsion!

Judging by the comments in the papers by yesterday's mail the Conscription campaign was regarded at that time as having practically "sizzled out." That, of course, referred chiefly to the mischievous agitation carried on by the Northcliffe press, which seems to have disgusted everybody, as much by its dubious and disintegrating methods as by the attempt to use the opportunity of the national crisis to establish as a permanent principle a question, in regard to which there is a strong cleavage of opinion, instead of confining itself to the actual need of the moment. We do not suppose there can be more than a handful of people, whether they approve of the principle of conscription or not, who would wish that such a momentous and disturbing change of policy should be thrust on the country in the middle of a great war, unless it is assured that the country cannot get the required quantity of men by voluntaryism. On the other hand some of the anti-conscription journals are also very mischievous in their attitude and methods. It is clear that the need for compulsion may arise. It is therefore absurd and against the interests of the Empire to urge people to reject compulsion under any circumstances whatever.

Mr. Lloyd George's Letter.

It appears to us that the right view is taken by Mr. Lloyd George in the letter which is cabled by Reuter this morning. We know that the voluntary system has produced magnificent results,—results indeed far beyond anything that could be expected. But only the Government know whether even those results have satisfied, or will satisfy, the requirements fully. Mr. Asquith has now stated that there has been a falling-off in recruiting during the last few weeks. That may be only a temporary phenomenon. But if the Government have reason to fear that voluntaryism has run dry, and there is still need to go on creating armies to be used six months or even a year hence, then they would be guilty of a crime if they failed to adopt the necessary measures to ensure the obtaining of the number of men required. That is what the anti-conscription fanatics,—for there are fanatics on both sides,—fail to realise. Mr. Lloyd George's letter is timely, in that, while it need not be taken as an absolute indication that compulsion is imminent, or that it is certain either in the near or more remote future, it gives the assurance that the Government is "fully alive to the necessity of giving a definite lead and examining the subject with a view to coming to the right decision," and that, if the figures demonstrate that voluntaryism has exhausted its utility, the only alternative expedient will be resorted to.

Trade Union Leaders' Declarations.

After all, splendid as the response has been to the appeal for recruits, it is doubtful whether Great Britain's three millions, which does not approach the numbers put in the field by the other belligerents, can suffice for all the eventualities that have to be faced. It may be that a great change will come over the face of the whole war presently. It may be, even, that the German machine will collapse under the exhaustion produced by the pressure that it is being put upon it. But those are contingencies on which it would be criminal to calculate. It is true that Great Britain has gone far beyond anything she ever undertook to do. But that is not the point. The war has developed on a scale never foreseen, and if she is in it to win she must exert the greatest possible effort and cannot stop short at merely relying on individual patriotism, the moment that it fails. There is no shame in having to resort to compulsion. There are many factors which militate against voluntaryism, and when it becomes exhausted, it does not necessarily mean that the patriotism of the people as a whole is exhausted. It means only that the cream of the nation has been secured by persuasion. The reserve that Germany is now using, Britain has not touched. It is gratifying to note that the recent declaration of the Trades Congress against conscription does not prevent the Trade Union leaders from realising that compulsion may, none the less, be necessary under such a strain, as is shown by the declarations of Messrs. Thorne, Hodge and Thomas, reported this morning.

Labour Leaders at the Front.

It is a commonplace that, whether as soldiers or munition makers, it is on the working-classes of England that the success of British military efforts largely depends. And for obvious reasons the army authorities are welcoming the visists of Labour leaders at the front. Mr. Ben Tillet was the first to come back from the front with a plain warning to the workers of what would happen if there was delay with munitions. Since then representatives of working-class opinion, like Mr. James O'Grady and Mr Appleton, have been out and Mr. Will Crooks has fulfilled his mission of keeping the men in the trenches cheerful. This policy of encouraging visits of Labour leaders is now to be extended. It is also intended to arrange for parties of munition workers to have trips to the front every week. The men selected from the munition factories will be those who have shown themselves to be especially good workers and men who are able to give their comrades a clear impression of the needs of the soldiers in the trenches.

The Absent-Minded Beggar.

It has probably not occured to many that the soldier as a class is peculiarly eccentric like all human beings whose minds are pre-occupied with the immediate duty before them. His eccentricity is seen in the way he behaves on a journey like a child,—especially in the ingenuous joy of life and also in his way of losing things. The lost-luggage offices at Waterloo and other big stations, says the "Manchester Guardian," piled high with stray pieces of his uniform and equipment show how casual he can be, and how easily he often becomes detached from his most precious belongings. The railway officials are continually busy working through a mountain of miscellaneous things, either left about in stations, usually at junctions where there is a change, or deposited in the cloakroom and forgotten. The kit bags are easy to trace to their owners, as they always have identification marks, but it is a puzzle to distribute the side-arms, bandoliers, belts, battlefield mementoes, and the infinite variety of brown-paper parcels, perhaps the final gifts from home. The number of caps dropped on the line from craning heads and afterwards picked up and sent to London is very large. But it is significant that the most serious loss of all,—that of the rifle,—is comparatively rare. The soldier will lose sight of his uniform, or even his boots, but he sticks to his rifle through the most distracting festivity. At Paddington, however, there are several rifles, many side-arms, and an enormous collection of sticks—among them many officers' canes. The amazing thing is the number of weapons that await identification, possibly because to soldiers going back to the front, the only thing that mattered was getting there.

Frost Bite!

Professor Delépine, of the Manchester Public Health Laboratory, has issued a small pamphlet on the prevention of frostbite which is of special interest and great importance in view of the prospect of another winter campaign. It will be remembered that last winter frostbite sent hundreds of men home as invalids from the trenches. It was then that Prof. Delépine commenced his researches into the cause and prevention of frostbite and the main theoretical result of his experiment was to prove that a very thin layer of moderately dry air between the skin and the cold external medium,—whether cold, damp air, or what is more dangerous, freezing water or ice,—was sufficient to reduce the loss of heat from the body to such an extent that the amount of heat brought to the affected part by the circulating blood quite compensated for the loss. This protective layer of dry air for the skin could be secured by a wollen covering in combination with a very thin waterproof and the task which Prof. Delépine set to himself was to perfect such a covering which would serve its purpose without being too heavy, expensive or generally inadaptable to the needs of the trenches. His efforts have been admirably successful and he has produced a pair of oiled silk waterproof bags which will protect the legs upto the knee, will bear variations of temperature better than rubber, weigh under four ounces and can be made, "by a firm prepared to be satisfied with small profits," says Prof. Delépine, for less than three shillings a pair. Besides, they will stand a certain amount of friction from marching and movement without deterioration, and can again easily be made waterproof when this has occured.

Social Reformers in Gujarati History.

It is a commonplace that the ideals of social and religious reforms are not peculiar to any single period or country. An article on "Gujarati Poets and the Reformation" in a recent issue of the Library Miscellany is intended to combat the view of people, "who talk as if the social reform movement were of recent growth, or as if the ideals of religious and social progress cherished by many educated persons in India were the results of Western culture and civilization." The object of the writer of the article is to show that Gujarati literature is replete with numerous instances of high-souled people all over the country who made bold to rebel against the tyranny of custom. Thus Narsinh Mehta asks:—"Of what use are penance, pilgrimages, baths in the Ganges, caste-distinctions and other divisions, if you have not realised your better self?" But the poet did not content himself with preaching. He mixed freely with the outcast and pariah and himself conducted the prayers of the most submerged people.

A Sustained Crusade.

But it was not till the seventeenth century of the Vikram era, says the writer, that a sustained and organized crusade was actually led against the stronghold of social degeneration by a brilliant school of poets among whom Permanand, Samal and Akho were the most prominent. The first two presented to their countrymen "pictures of a finer and better state of society,—society in which woman was not only honoured and worshipped but was allowed all the precedence and liberality we are often apt to associate with Western civilization,—society in which the unnatural and anomalous caste distinctions were unknown. Samal, especially, who passionately hated all forms and ceremonies expressed himself in no uncertain terms." But bolder than either Permanand and Samal was Akho whose bitter satire and grim irony leaves no pernicious social custom untouched and unexposed. In the nineteenth century flourished Dyaram, who in his own life put into practice two principal items of reforms, abolition of caste and widow remarriage. "Let us only be true to the spirit of Narsinh and Mira, Permanand and Samal, Akho and Dyaram," concludes the writer, "let us only realize the magnitude of the task they took in hand and which we must perform." Action, indeed, is what is needed, especially in Gujarat where the reform movement does not seem to be very vigorous.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN COUNTER ATTACKS.

GERMAN SUBMARINE TORPEDOED

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT IN WEST.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON CONSCRIPTION.

Everywhere the counter-attacks of the Russians have been characterised by the utmost coolness and assurance.

A Petrograd communiqué admits that in the Vilna district the Russians after a fight for the fords on the Vilia River, retired somewhat eastward. There has been a recrudesence of sharp fighting south of Riga. In the lake district south-west of Dvinsk the Russians have scored successes. Their bayonet attacks and cavalry charges have severely punished the Austrians north of Luzk.

The Paris communiqué says, the Germans are showing special activity in the Arras and Champagne districts, but French heavy guns have silenced the German howitzers, and have blown up an ammunition store at Perthes.

Fighting on the Italian front continues steadily in favour of the Italians, and an important success was scored at Arsiero. Being angered at the lack of success in the Plezzo basin, the Austrians bombarded several places with incendiary shells, reducing them to ashes. The Italians replied by causing an enormous conflagration at Kornitnica.

Norwegian fishermen state that a German submarine was torpedoed off the Gulf of Stavanger and sank, all perishing.

The "Cologne Gazette," in a despairing appeal for subscriptions for the third German War Loan which closes to-day, speaks of the feeble response made by wage earners and exhorts the Germans to show the world that the reports that Germany is financially exhausted, are untrue.

Mr. Lloyd George in a letter to a correspondent says the Government is examining the subject of compulsory service with a view to come to the right decision. He adds:—"If the figures demonstrate that we can win with the voluntary system it would be a folly to provoke a controversy. On the other hand, if the figures demonstrate that voluntariyism has exhausted its utility and that nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary I have not yet heard of a man who would resist compulsion."

RUSSIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

AUSTRIANS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

FIGHT FOR VILIA FORDS

RUSSIANS SCORE SUCCESSES NEAR DWINSK.

AUSTRIANS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 21.

A communiqué admits that in the Vilna district the Russians after a fight for the fords on the Vilia river retired somewhat eastward. Fighting continues for the possession of many other fords.

A communiqué says that everywhere the counter-attacks of the Russians have been characterised by the utmost coolness and assurance under the most trying conditions.

There has been a recrudesence of sharp fighting south of Riga where the enemy's artillery fire has been more severe.

The Russians blew up a bridge which the Germans were trying to throw over the river Oa north-west of Mitau.

There has also been desperate fighting in the lake district south-west of Dvinsk where the Russians scored successes at one point by recapturing their formor trenches. Here numerous enemy rifles and munitions were found.

The Russians' bayonet attacks and cavalry charges have severely punished the Austrians north of Luzk where over seven hundred prisoners and a large supply column with field kitchens were captured and scores of Austrians were sabred in a three miles' cavalry pursuit.

TERRIFIC BATTLE NEAR DVINSK.

GERMANS DESPERATELY DEPRESSED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

"The Times" correspondent telegraphing from Dvinsk on the 18th instant says:—

I have spent the last three days on this front where a terrific battle is raging with little interruption. When attacks cease at one place they instantly begin at another. The nearest front is only twelve miles from the town whose deserted streets resound with the detonations of heavy gunfire. The Russians in trenches, three deep, have hitherto repulsed constant fierce attacks, though the Germans are twice or three times as numerous, with an enormous superiority in guns. With such defences the capture of the town will represent heavy sacrifices. The Germans, who according to prisoners, are desperately despressed in spite of the advances, state that they have been deceived, as they were promised that the capture of Warsaw would mean, the end of the Russian campaign. The German losses are undoubtedly double those of the Russians, who are fighting with undiminished stubbornness and are in no way pessimistic. With Winter approaching no important objective can be obtained before the change of the season and the fear is growing in the hearts of the enemy as to the result of the Russian venture.

"MOSCOW DAYS."

NUMEROUS CONFERENCES AND CONGRESSES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.

"Moscow Days," as they are called here, have begun. Men of all classes, provincial municipal authorities and politicians have assembled in the ancient capital and numerous conferences and congresses have been linked together with the single purpose of furthering the unity of the country for an inflexible prosecution of the war.

Over all is the great personality of M. Chelnokoff, the Mayor of Moscow, who possesses public confidence in a remarkable degree. He holds also the affection of the working classes. A deputation of the leaders of congresses met in the Mayor's office and passed a resolution urging the reassembling of the Duma and the formation of a National Ministry and a Congress of Octoberists as the Monarchical Party addressed themselves to the Tsar to this end and denounced as traitors any who may try to sow even the smallest seed of internal trouble.

RUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER IN PARIS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

M. Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, is again visiting Paris. He will arrive in London to-morrow.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTER.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINING THE SUBJECT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.

In a letter to a correspondent Mr. Lloyd George says:—

You say rightly that the Government ought to give the nation a lead in the question whether the moral obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his country should be converted during this war into a legal obligation. I can assure you that the Government is fully alive to the necessity of giving a definite lead and is examining the subject with a view to coming to the right decision.

If the figures demonstrate that we can win with the voluntary system it would be a folly to provoke a controversy. On the other hand if the figures demonstrate that voluntaryism has exhausted its utility and that nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary to defend the honour of Britain and save Europe from the triumph of military despotism I have not yet heard of a man who would resist compulsion in these circumstances. Men who say they would offer resistance to this expedient have not yet appeared in the arena. If they do, I predict that they will not receive the support of the working classes.

Mr. Lloyd George pleads for the elimination of all personal recrimination at this critical time, and scathingly denounces mischief-makers.

I am convinced, he says, that nothing but the exertion of our whole strength will enable us to obtain victory on which so much depends. Therefore I am bound to do my utmost to secure that effort without the least regard for its effect on my political fortunes. I withdraw nothing I have said regarding the seriousness of the position. Naturally I take a hopeful view but the events so far have justified my apprehensions I have felt driven to sound the note of alarm and have done so in confident belief that if it succeeds in rousing us in time to put forth all our strength we shall win.

LABOUR MEMBERS ON CONSCRIPTION.

WOULD ACCEPT COMPULSION IF NECESSARY.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Labour Members of the Commons Thomas, Thorne and Hodge made speeches yesterday.

Mr. Thomas in a speech at Deptford said that the workers only wanted a fair opportunity of proving that voluntaryism was not a failure. If they were told what was wanted they would not fail.

Speaking at Leicester Mr. Thorne said that if it was impossible to get enough men by voluntaryism other steps would be taken.

Addressing the French workers in Paris Mr. Hodge stated that the British workers were anxious to beat the Germans by voluntaryism but they would accept compulsion if necessary. The war must be fought to a finish.

BOMBARDMENT OF GREAT INTENSITY.

GOOD WORK BY FRENCH HEAVY GUNS

PARIS, Sept. 20.

There is a continuous bombardment of great intensity, now intermingled with lively fusillades of machine-gun fire.

The communiqué says the Germans are showing special activity in the Arras and Champagne districts, but the French heavy guns in Champagne have silenced the German howitzers.

French batteries at various points have hampered the German supply arrangements, and have blown up an ammunition store at Perthes. They have also been particularly destructive of the enemy's works in Lorraine.

SEVERE CANNONADING IN CHAMPAGNE

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The communiqué says our batteries in the Artois district continuously bombarded the German defences. The enemy artillery was again very active and threw heavy shells into the suburbs of Arras.

There was severe cannonading in Champagne, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges, but the artillery duel has slackened between the Aisne and Argonne.

FAILURE OF GERMAN LOAN.

WAGE EARNERS' FEEBLE RESPONSE.

A DESPAIRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The third German War Loan closes on Wednesday.

The "Cologne Gazette" in the last despairing appeal for subscriptions complains that there are twenty million male adult salary and wage earners, in Germany, of whom at least ten million are able to spare a hundred to two hundred marks. Yet only 2,290,000 subscribed to the last loan. The paper asks where are the remaining seven millions?

The paper exhorts the Germans to show the world that the reports that Germany is financially exhausted are untrue.

During the last fortnight there has been a large increase in the number of State Governments and local authorities offering their employees advances to be deducted from salaries to enable them to subscribe.

INDIA'S GOLD RESERVE.

PLACED AT SECRETARY OF STATE'S DISPOSAL.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

"The Times," commenting on the arrangement by which two million sterling of gold held in India is being placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State, says that the decision to avoid the cost and risk of shipping gold under war conditions will be generally approved.

SINKING OF HESPERIAN.

RIDICULOUS GERMAN ASSERTION DISPROVED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The official statement conclusively disproves the ridiculous German assertion that the Hesperian was sunk by a mine.

The statement points out that German submarines sank ships north and south of the position of the Hesperian and that the explosion was of the torpedo type.

Fragments of the torpedo were picked up on board the Hesperian before she sank.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

ALL ON BOARD PERISH.

LONDON, Sep 20.

Norwegian fishermen who have arrived at Stavanger state that a German submarine was torpedoed off the Gulf of Stavanger and sank, all perishing.

PANAMA CANAL AGAIN BLOCKED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Panama Canal is again blocked completely. The slide is serious.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Raja of Dhar and and his Private Secretary Captain and Mrs. Degale arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday as the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge last night. Amongst those present were Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Birkett, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Devaprasad Sarbadhicary, Raja Sir Harnam Singh and Major H. A. L. Hepper.

Mr. Hubert Elliot left Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

The Hon. Raja Jawahir Singh left Bombay yesterday for Raipur by the Bengal Nagpur Mail, after staying a few days in Bombay.

FIGHTING FAVOURS THE ITALIANS.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS AT ARSIERO.

AUSTRIANS ANGERED AT LACK OF SUCCESS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The fighting on the Italian front continues steadily in favour of the Italians. The communiqué says an important success was scored at Arsiero, where large enemy forces attacked, but were repulsed after four hours' very hot fighting. A second attack was likewise repulsed.

Being angered at the lack of success in the Plizzo basin, the Austrians bombarded Cezsoca, Bvor and Plezzo with incendiary shells, reducing the places to ashes. The Italians replied and caused an enormous conflagration at Kornitnica, where the troops were moving.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The following casualties are announced.—

KILLED.

Captain H. C. Storrie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Currie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. T. Maciver, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. I. D. Munro, Cyclist Corps.
Second-Lieut. L. Williams, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J. S. Tombs. Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. J. Elton, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major W. R. Foran, Border Regiment.
Captain J. R. Trist, Medicals.
Captain A. G. Compton, Medicals.
Captain G. M. Culley, Cameronians.
Lieut. C. R. Anson Artillery.
Lieut. C. F. Roberts, Artillery.
Lieut. E. F. Hirtzel, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut. H. J. Hunter, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. P. F. Knox, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. D. White, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. M. H. Goodall, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Adams, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Burwell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Price, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. J. DeSalis, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. H. Milward, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. M. H. Doll, 13th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. N. P. Gold, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Lawson, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Jones, South Wales Borderers.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. H. M. Goode, 2nd London Yeomanry.

MISSING.

Captain E. W. Mulcahy-Morgan, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. P. Key, London Yeomanry.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The following names of officers appear in the 208th casualty list from France and Belgium.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Birgi Ram, 74t Punjabis.
Jemadar Sundar Ali, 84th Punjabis.
Jemadar Sher Baz, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Baluchistan Infantry.
Subadar Azan Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Baluchis.

BANGALORE "DAILY POST."

AGAIN SUSPENDED.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 21.

The publication of the "Daily Post" has again been suspended from yesterday under orders from the British Resident in Mysore.

LATER.

The order to Captain Baker to print and publish the paper was withdrawn as Miss Dawson was signing the papers as manager.

Much surprise was caused at the general meeting of the Karachi Municipality held to consider the Managing Committee's recommendation to accept tenders for nearly eleven lakhs in connection with the new municipal building works when it was disclosed that only one lakh remained provided for the new building expenditure in the budget. It was also pointed out that the reserve funds could not be touched for unremunaratie vexpenditure and that a special loan for the purpose could only be obtained by incurring additional expense of Rs. 90,000.

LONDON LETTER.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

EXPECTATION OF BIG EVENTS.

VISITS TO THE FRONT.

COLLAPSE OF THE SUBMARINE BLOCKADE.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

With less than two months before winter sets in there is general expectation of news of events on a large scale and many signs, says our correspondent, point to the practical certainty of a great move on the Western Front.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The changing look of everything tells us that Autumn is already here. Parliament will have met before these lines are in print, and it is expected that the Government will already have made announcements of moment upon one or two matters which have been discussed in the country with unwearying interest during the recess—the coming taxation, for example, and the future policy in relation to the Army. By that time also it may be, we shall be in possession of important news from the Western Front. Many signs to be observed in these days point to the practical certainty of a move on an immense scale. There remain, indeed, less than two months before the setting in of winter so that in the nature of things great events of one kind or another must be impending. We suffer, more than ever, from a dearth of news, from the psychological need of good news. There can be no doubt whatever that, as in the case of Neuve Chapelle, the country and the Army alike would give an overwhelming welcome to news of a great action, either in France or at the Dardanelles, even though the cost should seem in terrible disproportion. That is the present temper of the British people, and, so far as we are able to tell, of the men in the ranks.

INFLUENCES FROM THE FRONT.

Some of the strongest currents of opinion and feeling at present influencing the public at Home come directly from the front. The authorities are keeping up, are in fact extending, the practice of conducting more or less prominent people of pretty nearly every sort to the trenches—"to see for themselves." Members of the Government cross frequently,—as they must, or ought to. No one would think of suggesting that they should not; and it seems right enough for facilities to be given to military writers, who, day by day, or week by week, explain to eager or tired readers why the war goes slowly, when an advance may be looked for, why the struggle must be protracted, or why the end must come soon. The conducted visits, however, are much more comprehensive than most people understand. Political and Society persons are given the opportunity; editors and professors, philanthropic or professional ladies, novelists and other men of letters. Latterly the Government and the military authorities have shown themselves especially anxious to maintain a steady stream of Labour members and Trade-Union leaders,—not only in order that they may report to their constituents and associates the facts exhibited to them, but in order also that they may transmit some of the feeling prevailing among the rank and file. From this point of view Mr. Ben Tillet's tour was a great success, that of Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., still greater. This is, of course, a new thing in warfare, and obviously it is not a practice that can be kept up indefinitely. The long stagnation of the summer is responsible for the establishment of the organisation as a kind of military tourist agency. But, as Mr. Garvin says, England is now really beginning the war; so that this, with many other things accepted

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

as more or less normal, will certainly have to change. If one were asked as to the present feeling in England as the summer ends, the answer, I think, would be that it is subject to remarkably little variation. The fall of the fortresses in Poland and the Russian retreat produced a sense of gravity deeper than any hitherto experienced by the public. But so far as one can judge, that sense has not in the smallest degree impaired the completeness of British confidence. Most people would say that the position of Russia simply increases the size and cost of the task imposed upon England and France. They do not for a moment alter the faith that the task is going to be accomplished.

THE SUBMARINE POLICY.

The modification of the submarine policy, announced this week, may or may not be what the English Press assumes,—a reverse for Admiral von Tirpitz. It is in any case a notable development: the first indication on Germany's part that the favourite phrase of her controversialists, "the freedom of the seas," has a meaning for the neutral world which hitherto has been ruthlessly over-ridden by Germany herself. It may also, with perfect justice, be claimed by Americans as a victory for President Wilson's Government. True, the belligerent countries may not be inclined to see it in this light: but if so. Americans will no doubt argue that the purpose of Mr. Wilson's policy was to safeguard the rights of neutrals and of non-combatants belonging to the nations at war. For the accomplisment of this purpose, they would contend, every possible measure open to a neutral power is to be preferred to armed intervention, since that at any rate is the one certain method of not achieving the end. The result now is that the policy of terrorism on the sea has broken down in the complest fashion. It would be impossible to conceive a more absolute failure, a more unqualified exposure of the futility of bluffing in the face of humanity. The surrender throws into still higher relief the triumph of the British Navy; and, with the good fortune that has attended British diplomacy at successive stages of the conflict, it synchronizes with the wise tempering of the British blockade of Germany. These things do not, of course, mean that all is now perfectly smooth sailing between England and the United States. The questions at issue between the two Governments are almost invariably commercial questions, and the relaxation of the tension between Washington and Berlin will tend to bring into greater relative prominence the debatable points between Washington and London. The newspapers on both sides will, likely enough, be tempted to indulge in recrimination; but that should not cause any serious alarm. A President and Secretary of State who have successfully negotiated so perilous a shoal as that thrown up by the German submarine policy may be trusted to steer with security through the far less dangerous waters ahead.

LABOUR IN WAR TIME.

We cannot hope, even in the presence of the most terrific menace to our national existence, to escape altogether our own domestic troubles. The renewal of Labour unrest on the South Wales coalfield has a profoundly disturbing and exasperating effect upon the public mind. When the miner strikes in such a crisis as this, the good average citizen grows either sick at heart or else dumb with rage. He does not understand it. He asks what malign forces are at work; how can men upon whom depends the very existence of the Navy upon which in turn our life depends—how can these men be guilty of the indescribable treachery of enforcing a bargain by exploiting the nation's need. Well, the situation in South Wales is not quite that—although the newspapers assert it and the gallant men at the Front and in the Fleet are led to believe that it is. South Wales is a peculiar region: its labour and social problems are alike peculiar, and there are special reasons why the adjustment of disputes between miners and coal-owners there should present unusual difficulties. We are through with the latest dispute, happily, and victory has been gained by the men. The affair, nevertheless, is deeply to be deplored. The issues are as a matter of course obscured in our own newspapers, and travestied in the enemy Press, and there is no estimating the extent to which such untoward occurrences injure the good name of England. We may have similar troubles before the war is ended. There can be no doubt that the danger is enhanced by our unfortunate way of combining private ownership with a partial public control so as to retain the evils of both systems instead of securing the benefits of each. But we shall learn in time; and there is good hope that this latest outbreak in South Wales may have brought a measure of compensation. We may at all events be glad that the settlement has come before the meeting of the Trade Union Congress at Bristol a meeting which, by reason of the national situation, may be more momentous than any gathering of laboured delegates for many years past.

FATAL BURNS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HUSBAND.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The coroner to-day held an inquest touching the death of a respectable Hindu lady, named Tulsimanjari Dassi, at No. 10, Street, James Square.

On the 15th August she was found terribly burnt and was removed to the Medical College Hospital where she died

It was said that she told her relatives that her husband burnt her in consequence of a quarrel with her.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to burns and that there was no evidence as to how they were caused.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT BHOPAL.

OPENING CEREMONY.

THE BEGUM ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 21.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal performed yesterday the opening ceremony of the Habibia Technical School which has been established by Major Nawab Nasrulla Khan, the Heir-apparent of the State, in the presence of the Political Agent and the leading Jagirdars and officials of the State.

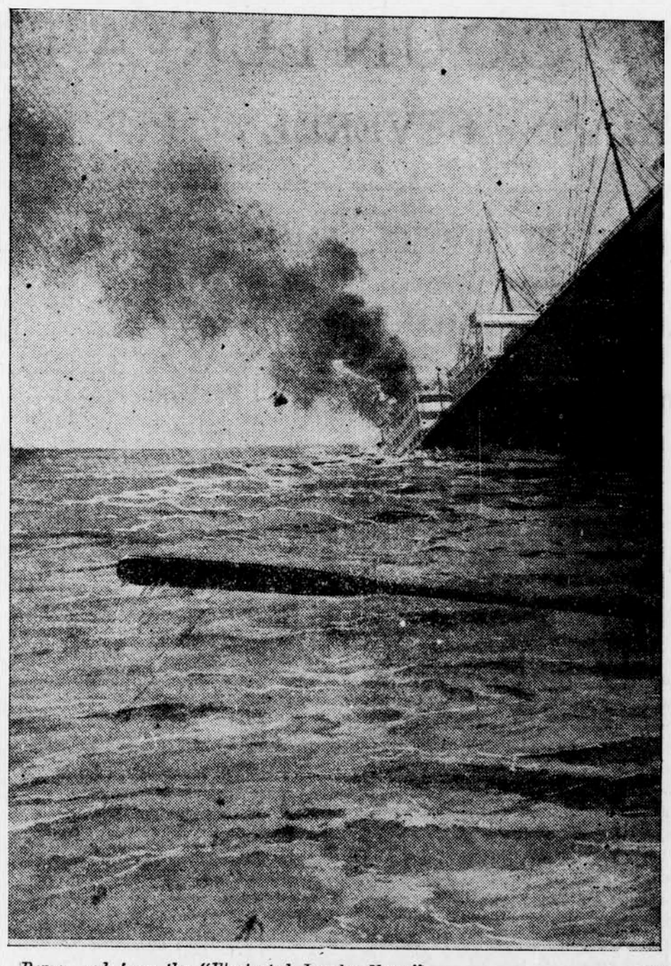
The Heir-apparent presented an address in which he said that his first and foremost duty was to thank her Highness for the honour she had done him and the infant institution in gracing the occasion with her presence in view of the fruitful endeavour for the advancement of education with which her Highness's name would always be associated not only in this State but outside as well. It was only fitting that the new institution should start life under her Highness's distinguished patronage. During recent years, continued Nawab Nasrulla Khan, there has been an insistent demand in all parts of India for an extension of technical and industrial education and by the kindness of the British Government schools have sprung up almost everywhere for teaching a variety of subjects. It is now increasingly recognised that industrial education is an indispensable part of the educational equipment of every country and this school will, I hope, help the people of this State to take greater interest in the industrial development of the State and to better fit themselves to meet the ever increasing competition of these strenuous times. Your Highness is well aware that every system of instruction needs to be considered in the light of the practical needs of the people concerned. It is therefore necessary to start this school carefully and gradually to extend its scope as it gains in popularity. The school has been provided and equipped in consultation with reliable authorities on technical and industrial education and it is my earnest hope that it will be conducive to the lasting good of your Highness's people. It will provide a suitable training on practical lines for young men whose inclinations lie in the direction of industrial work and the instruction imparted will be of such a character as to enable the student after the completion of the course to make a good start in life and encounter his difficulties more successfully. It is proposed at present to teach mechanical engineering, carpentry, coachbuilding, and motor car mechanics and the school is well equipped with the necessary materials for dealing adequately with these subjects. The machinery is of the most up-to-date character and was purchased on the advice of Principal Dawson, of the Victoria Technological Institute in Bombay. I wish to take this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Dawson for all the valuable help he has kindly rendered me. The present equipment may not suffice for all the needs of the future but additions will be made to it as the scope and popularity of the school increase so that the institution may, by God's grace, continue to advance its sphere of usefulness. Mr. Joshi, the Superintendent of the school, is a gentleman of large experience; he graduated at the Central Technical Institute of Bombay. I feel sure he will spare no trouble to turn out students of whom he and all of us may well be proud. There is a keen industrial competition in all parts of the world just now, competition which is bound to increase in the course of time, but it is my belief that the people of this State are quite capable of taking their rightful share in the industrial life of this country if they fit themselves suitably for it. This school has been named after my eldest son Sahebzada Habib Ullakhan in the hope that although he is a minor to-day will some day render useful assistance to your Highness with his practical interest in all matters connected with the welfare of your Highness's people. I will now beg your Highness to open the Habibia Technical School formally and trust that it will for long be a useful addition to the educational institutions of the State of Bhopal in the well-being of which your Highness is so greatly interested.

THE BEGUM'S SPEECH.

Her Highness the Begum replied to the address in the following words:

It is a matter of very great pleasure to me to be present at the inauguration of the Habibia Technical School which is being started with an important end in view. One could hardly serve one's country better than by creating on the one hand a popular taste for industrial education and providing on the other the means for the satisfaction of that desire. The well-being of nations largely depends on the well-being of their industries and it is to be regretted that industrial and technical education should have been neglected in India with the consequence that so many of our ancient industries are on the wane. It is a most encouraging sign of the times, however, that the Government of India who well know the value of industrial education, are successfully enlisting the interest and support of the public in the matter, and this country, I believe, will under the impetus of the scientific progress of the times, regain its eminence in arts and industries. In view of the importance of technical education I have always desired to interest my people in it and my endeavours, I hope, will be fruitful of good results. The Habibia School is well equipped for educational and practical work and differs in its aims and objects from the technical institutions I have established. I have every reason to believe that its scope and efficiency will be considerably enhanced as time goes by. I have now to thank you, Nawab Nasrulla Khan, for this practical proof of your patriotism and formally declare the Habibia Technical School open. I pray that Sahibzada Habibulla Khan may with God's help one day be able under the guidance of his elders to render useful assistance in matters of public welfare.

THE ARABIC GOING DOWN.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

A remarkable photograph taken from one of the while pulling to clear the vortex of the sinking ship.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S MESSAGE.

EMPIRE'S MAGNIFICENT VALOUR.

The Press Association has received the following message from Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier:—

"During the visit now drawing to a conclusion I have had the advantage of discussing with members of the British Government matters of great moment, and I am convinced that these discussions will lead to more effective co-operation in our common purpose. From information thus received I am assured that all possible steps are being taken to carry on and complete the enormous preparation necessary to ensure the triumph of the Allied nations.

"Not only in the justice of their cause, but in numbers and resources those nations possess an overwhelming superiority. In our Empire we have advanced from the almost utter lack of preparation a twelvemonth ago to the organisation, training, arming, and equipment of huge forces on a scale unprecedented in our history. Beyond question great things have been accomplished during that period, although a year's experience makes it clear that even more might have been achieved if in the beginning we had thoroughly comprehended the magnitude of our task. The very greatness of our cause and the momentous issues which hang in the balance imperatively command our earnest, united, and highest effort. Granted that effort and victory is assured. No reverse or discouragement whatever, in the past or in the future, can be sufficient to stay it.

WONDERFUL RESPONSE.

"Nowhere have I found a firmer and truer spirit of courage and determination than among the men at the front and the wounded in hospitals. Speaking to them on many occasions during the past two months, I have been infinitely moved by their wonderful response to the thought that the cause for which they have risked their lives touches more than the interest and influence of our Empire; that it concerns the future of civilisation and humanity. It was my hope and my purpose to visit all the Canadian wounded, and I have indeed visited nearly forty hospitals and spoken to thousands of them. I trust that those in charge of the hospitals which I did not visit will convey my message to the Canadian wounded under their care. To them, and to wounded from all parts of the Empire, I send a message of sympathy for all that they have suffered and endured, of gratitude for their splendid response to the Empire's need, and of pride for the magnificent valour which distinguished them in the field."

POONA AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

GOVERNMENT ORDER TO CLOSE IT WITHDRAWN.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

As a result of the representation submitted by Mr. Hari Narayan Apte against the Government order asking the Poona City Municipality to abolish its Ayurvedic Dispensary, the Government have, it is understood, decided to allow the Municipality to continue the dispensary, which is used by a large number of people in the City. This Government action appears to lend support to the general idea that a proposal brought before them in due form for the necessary modification of the Medical Registration Act will receive sympathetic consideration at their hands.

"INDIAN PATRIOT" DEFAMATION, CASE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

At the George Town Police Court, the case in which Mr. Melduskie, house agent charged the "Indian Patriot" with defamation and blasting his prospects in respect of an article published in that paper was disposed of to-day.

The complainant said he had no witnesses; the defence thereupon urged that no case had been made out as publication was not proved.

The Court accordingly discharged the accused.

(Continued from Column 5.)

plosives, shrapnel and common shells from the ships' guns, howitzers and field pieces.

OFFICERS SAVE THE DAY.

The artillery fire was assisted by the concentrated fire of ten machine-guns. For half an hour they maintained a rapid fire and during the whole time the Turks were pouring across the front in dense columns. Hardly a Turk got back to the hills again. The entire division was broken up, the charge checked, and the survivors scattered everywhere. Thus, if the Turks succeeded in driving us from the crest of Chunuk Bahr, they paid a terrific price for their success.

At Rhododendron Ridge portions of our line were compelled to give ground, but the magnificent conduct of our officers saved the day. Generals and colonels fought with rifles and bayonets alongside the troops in the firing line. It was a fierce hand-to-hand struggle among the scrub. Many commanding officers were killed, including General Baldwin, who had throughout four days set a splendid example to his men. Gradually the enemy were driven back and the ground we had been obliged to abandon regained.

Throughout August 10 the enemy continued their attacks, but could not force our men from the hard won positions. By nightfall the fighting had died down through sheer exhaustion of both armies. Thus closed for the time being the most ferocious and sustained battle since Inkerman.

ANZAC CORPS FIGHT LIKE LIONS.

STRUGGLE FOR SARI BAHR CREST.

DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(Later than the Mail.)

Since the great battle, the greatest yet fought in Gallipoli, closed on the evening of August 10 both armies have been busily engaged in consolidating their new positions, says Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, in a message from the Dardanelles dated August 19.

Describing a visit to the ground over which the Anzac corps advanced in their desperate efforts to reach the crest of Sari Bahr, he says the Gurkhas actually reached the crest of the plateau, but the Turks, taking advantage of the confusion, counter-attacked in great force and the gallant men from the hills were driven back. The Anzac corps fought like lions and accomplished a feat of arms in climbing the heights almost without parallel. It was a combat of giants in a giant country.

While the main force debouched from the Anzac position, the Australian Division made a desperate attack on the Lone Pine position. It was of great strategic importance and the Turks had turned it into a veritable fortress.

IMPORTANCE OF BOMBS.

This took place on the morning of August 6. The Australians rushed forward with the fury of fanatics. The head covers of the trenches had to be torn away and groups of men jumped in on top of the [illegible] fought furiously, caught as they [illegible] trap.

In every trench, sap, and dug-out desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place. Four lines of trenches were captured in succession, fresh infantry being poured in as the advancing lines were thinned by losses. Bombs played a most important part, and it was only by keeping up an unceasing supply that the Australians were able to hold the position after it had been won.

The Turks massed their forces and for three nights and days made desperate counter-attacks, frequently retaking sections of the line, only to be driven out again.

In this extraordinary struggle, which took place almost underground, both sides fought with utter disregard for life. Wounded and dead choked the trenches almost to the top, but the survivors carried on the fight over the heaps of corpses.

In spite of the immense Turk reinforcements and the most determined courage, the Australians held the ground won and finally the Turks wearied of the struggle. The trenches were now merely battered shambles and the task of removing the dead and wounded took days to accomplish.

THE MAIN MOVEMENT.

The bodies of 1,000 Turks and Oversea Britishers were removed from the trenches, but hundreds of others lie outside. The total Turkish losses in this section alone are estimated at 5,000 and were chiefly incurred in their furious counter-attacks on the captured Lone Pine position.

Most desperate hand-to-hand fighting has taken place on the Peninsula, but this is but a diversion preliminary to the main movement northwards which began the same evening under the cover of darkness.

No finer feat has been accomplished in the course of the war than the manner in which the troops destined for the main movement against Sari Bahr ridge were deployed for the attack. The troops had to pass along a narrow sap, or beach, after dark, and then deploy over a wide front facing various spurs and deep ravines giving access to the Sari Bahr position.

The enemy's outposts had first to be taken and at one time the Turks, in great strength, threatened to surround the force which had to be withdrawn. The fighting continued throughout August 7 and the afternoon of August 8. The forces were reconstructed into three columns of New Zealanders and Indians, and a brigade for the final assault on Chunuk Bahr.

TURKS TRAPPED.

The advance on the morning of August 9 was preceded by a heavy bombardment by naval and land guns. The Gurkhas advanced gallantly up the slopes of Sari Bahr and actually reached the heights on the neck, but unfortunately were unable to hold them in the face of violent counter-attacks and heavy shell fire. The New Zealanders in the meantime had succeeded in maintaining their hold on the Chunuk Bahr although thoroughly exhausted.

At dawn on August 10 the Turks, who had been strongly reinforced, made a desperate assault on our lines. To the strength of a division in successive lines they hurled themselves, quite regardless of the cost in lives, on the two regiments who had relieved the New Zealanders and who, after a desperate resistance were driven from the position further down the slopes of Chunuk Bahr.

Following up their success the Turks charged right over the crest and tried to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge. But they had reckoned without our artillery and ships' guns. This great charge of four successive lines of infantry in close formation was plainly visible to all our warships and all our batteries on land.

It this section the Turks were caught in a trap and they were swept away by hundreds in a terrific storm of high ex-

(Continued in Column 4.)

IS HE A GERMAN?

CURIOUS APPEAL OF INTERNED ALIEN.

CINEMA DIRECTOR CLAIMS TO HAVE NO NATIONALITY.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

A case to which the Solicitor-General said the Crown attaches the greatest importance was argued before Justices Bailhache and Low in the King's Bench Divisional Court on Aug. 31, when Alfred Liebmann, managing director of the London and Provincial Electric Theatres Ltd. appealed against his internment as an enemy alien.

The Solicitor-General (Sir F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P.,) said that upon the decision depended the question whether a number of interned aliens were entitled to be released upon the ground that they held certificates of discharge from German nationality, and, therefore, as they claimed, had no nationality.

Mr. Liebmann had made an affidavit that he was born at Mannheim, Germany in 1868, and lived there with his parents (Germans) until 1886. He served for a year in the German army. In 1889 he came to London and traded as a hop and barley merchant until 1909, since which time his business activity had been devoted exclusively to the establishment of cinematograph theatre companies and the building of such theatres in London and the provinces.

"ENGLAND SHOULD BE HIS HOME."

When he came to England, in 1889, he made up his mind that England should become his home, and he accordingly applied for and obtained his discharge and release from German nationality.

Shortly after the outbreak of war he registered as an alien enemy, "although he knew he was not a German subject," but he could not then find his certificate of discharge. Two months later he discovered the document, and produced it to the police, claiming that he had not been for nearly 25 years a German subject.

Subsequently he requested the registration officer to remove his name from the register, on the ground that he had no nationality and was not a German subject but his request was refused. An application made to the Home Office Advisory Committee, asking for exemption from internment, met with a like fate, and he was interned on July 31.

The Solicitor-General referred to an affidavit by Dr. J. H. J. L. Puetz, a German advocate now in the internment camp at Wakefield, who stated that such a discharge as that granted to Mr. Liebmann "absolutely put an end to the person's nationality, deprived him of all rights as a German subject and released him from all obligations as a German subject."

Mr. Justice Low: Is this gentleman also one of the persons claiming to be released?

The Solicitor-General: I am not so instructed, and I have no reason to suppose so.

Counsel added that on the face of it the statement made by the German advocate that the effect of the discharge was to put an end to the person's nationlity, was open to the criticism that the very tenour of the document of discharge showed that it was not to that effect.

A "PRISONER OF WAR."

In the first place, he (counsel) wished to take the preliminary objection that no right of habeas corpus lay in the case of a prisoner of war, as he submitted Mr. Liebmann was.

Mr. Justice Low: What do you say, supposing he claimed to be a British subject?

The Solicitor-General: I should say, if he were a prisoner of war, if the Executive Authority had so treated him, it is extremely doubtful whether the writ would issue.

The contention of the Crown, Sir F. E. Smith continued, was that anybody who was an alien and was interned was a prisoner of war.

Mr. Justice Low: You say we have no jurisdiction to inquire into the matter at all?

The Solicitor-General: No jurisdiction to inquire the moment it is established that the person is a prisoner of war.

HELPING GERMANY'S Plans.

Counsel emphasised the fact that Mr. Liebmann had never made the slightest attempt to become a naturalised citizen of this country. A grave evil would arise, he said, if Germany—a nation full of ingenious devices—sent over here, before the war, a large number of its citizens armed with these certificates, who, unless the prerogative of the Crown sufficed, could not be interned because they were the holders of such documents. We should be face to face with a very dangerous state of affairs. One had only to look at the German law to see what that country thought of the matter.

Counsel pointed out that all aliens resident in this country had not been interned, and said that it must not be assumed that the Executive, in interning such persons ast hey had, ad not very good reasons for so doing.

Mr. T. Healy, K.C., M.P., for Mr. Liebmann, asserted that the Crown was trying to cover up a blunder by asserting a Royal prerogative. He submitted that there was not such prerogative right as was contended for in this case.

Mr. Justice Bailhache; Do you suggest that because Mr. Liebmann has lived here for many years he has acquired an English nationality?

Mr. Healy: No; but he has lived in peace here all these years, and, as nothing is known against him, he must be taken to be domiciled here and have sympathies with the British. His act of renunciation has far greater weight than the mere obtaining of naturalisation papers.

Their lordships deferred judgment.

BIRMINGHAM VERSUS KRUPP'S.

THE RACE FOR ARMAMENTS.

THE BUSY MIDLANDS.

Sir John French paid a great compliment to the Midlands recently when he told Mr. O'Grady, the Labour M.P., that the issue now was a struggle between Krupps and Birmingham. The Commander-in-Chief is either very well informed or he made a very happy guess, writes a "Times" special correspondent, who describes in the following article the great race for armaments now going on in these counties.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The war has brought out the enterprise of the Midlands in a remarkable way. For some years past this district has been forging ahead until it has come to stand in the very forefront of industrial advance. It has added new industries to the old and has developed them with great energy and success. These new industries have attracted the most energetic and enterprising men; one thing has led to another, establishments have multiplied, little repair shops have grown into large factories, and a general expansion has taken place, which cannot be paralleled in any other part of the country. And all this energy has been mobilized for war in a way that does make the district pre-eminently representative of modern industrial England in a struggle which has developed into a rivalry of war industries. It is a war of machinery, as no less an authority than the Commander-in-Chief himself has said, and here is our machinery at its best. I say the district, because Birmingham is only the centre of a ring of towns. It is doing its full share, as I shall show; but it still carries on a multitude of miscellaneous industries and is less concentrated on war work than Coventry, the largest of its neighbours and the most rapidly developing industrial town in the Kingdom.

THE BIRMINGHAM TOUCH.

The war work now carried on in Birmingham is too multifarious to be summarized or even classified; it must suffice to mention the most prominent features. Among them the most prominent in the literal sense of the word is the amount of new buildings. Great additions have been made to existing factories and entirely new ones have sprung up on an immense scale. And this is still going on. It is concrete and visible evidence of enterprise. In previous articles I have mentioned the new workshops in Sheffield and the national factories building or planned in Leeds; but there is still more activity of this kind in Birmingham and Coventry, where green fields are being converted into workshops by the acre. It is being done not only by armament firms, whose ordinary business is the production of munitions, but also by other manufacturers who never before made any war material but are now making nothing else. They have done it on their own initiative and independently of the new organization under the Ministry of Munitions, though that has stimulated the movement. It is this vigorous development of new resources which particularly distinguishes the district and justifies Sir John French's saying.

THE NEW FACTORIES.

Birmingham possesses two armament firms of old standing, both engaged in supplying small arms. These are the Birmingham Small Arms Company and Kynoch's. Both have enormously extended their operations since the beginning of the war. I have not had an opportunity of visiting Kynoch's, and cannot give any details. The B.S.A., as it is commonly called, has works at Coventry and Redditch as well as in Birmingham. It produces rifles, machine-guns, aeropanes, military cycles, and motor-cycles. Since the beginning of the war it has increased the output of rifles, and is steadily raising the proportion. The erection and equipment of a factory for this particular work and on this scale cannot be carried out to order at short notice; it takes many months. The company have only been able to do it as quickly as they have because they already possessed the ground and had plans for building thought out beforehand. This illustrates the alertness prevailing in the district.

Other work, which I will not specify, is being done in other great blocks of buildings; but the factory is not yet nearly complete. New shops on the same scale are being pushed forward with the utmost dispatch.

A BRILLIANT EXAMPLE.

The numerous motor-making firms in and about Birmingham are all contributing war material of different kinds, but I must be content with one conspicuous example as typical. Here is an answer to the charges of stagnation by sundry critics at home and abroad. I make bold to say that no American or German industrial establishment could undertake all this work and do it so well.

The supply of military vehicles, some of which have just been mentioned, is one of the special contributions of Birmingham, where very large works, in addition to the motor industry, are normally engaged in making railway and other rolling stock. Two of the largest firms are now given up entirely to war work. These are the Metropolitan Carriage and Wagon Company and the Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Company. The former is turning out military rolling stock in great variety and enormous quantities, having put i commercial work entirely aside. An idea of the scale of operations may be gathered from the fact that the works cover 49 acres. Both of these great concerns are working at the highest pressure. In looking at the work they are doing and the needlessly elaborate process involved in making some of the parts for military vehicles, according to specification, I was reminded of a letter from an engineer which recently appeared in "The Times." The writer urged a systematic simplification of design which would, he contended, greatly accelerate and economize production. I do not know if any attention has been paid to his suggestion, but he is undoubtedly right. Great saving of time and money might be effected by abandoning cumbrous and obsolete specifications for more modern designs and by abbreviating some of the inspection formalities, such as the redundant marking of shells now practised.

A SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION.

The work carried on in Birmingham, of which I have only been able to give a general and inadequate idea, is being done partly under direct contract with Government Departments, partly under sub-contract with armament firms, and partly under the organization of the local Munitions Committee. The last has been very active and successful since the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions and the new order of things. Its sphere of operations extends over a large surounding area from Worcester in the south to Crewe in the north and from Burton in the east to Shrewsbury in the west; but Coventry, which has a committee and an area of its own, is outside.

Within the Birmingham area there are subcommittees at Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Burton, and, perhaps some other places. Work is being done or arranged for at all of them. Of the two plans explained in previous articles—namely, the shell factory and the distribution of a common contract among several manufacturers—the Birmingham Committee has adopted both. It began by taking a large order for shells, which has been distributed among a number of manufacturers, who are now turning them out and increasing their contracts. All the subsidiary towns in the district are contributing in their degree and according to their respective resources. Dudley, for instance, supplies forgings.

It is impossible to give details for every place, but perhaps enough has been said to indicate what is going on. Great activity and buoyancy prevails, and the whole district is daily increasing its output of munitions. Among the staple industries of Birmingham are tools, dies, and presses, and these have greatly assisted the rapid development of war work. An interesting fact, testifying to the general industrial activity, is that even the cheap jewellery trade is exceptionally prosperous. The workgirls are treating themselves and are being treated by their admirers to jewellery as never before.

DRESSED FOR DEATH.

A WOMAN'S PREPARATIONS BEFORE SUICIDE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The elaborate preparations for death before attempting suicide which were made by Mrs. Eliza Mary Moody, of Graham-mansion, Hackney, were described on Aug. 25 in the coroner's court.

Dr. Barlow said the preparations were most cool and deliberate. Having fixed a length of tubing to a gas bracket she got into bed. The tube was carefully wound round her neck before being placed in her mouth, so that it would not slip, and a padding of cotton-wool was most methodically made at her mouth. Everything in the room was in perfect order, all clothes carefully folded and packed away.

She had also, Police-Constable Dowell added, laid herself out for her coffin in white clothes and white stockings.

The Coroner: A most determined case.

The husband, Alfred Moody, said that for twelve months he had been serving in the Red Cross Hospital, Netley, and had seen his wife for a few days only. He heard she had been fretting about his absence.

Eellen Saville said her sister, Mrs. Moody, had stated that life was not worth living without her husband. She said there seemed to be something wrong with her husband's letters; she thought someone had come between them. She read them subsequently and found nothing in them to bear out her suspicions.

The Coroner: An attack of jealousy?

The Witness: Yes. She was so devoted; it was him or nobody.

The coroner remarked that owing to the mixture of coal gas and water gas for illuminating purposes gas has become much more poisonous.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during Temporary Insanity.

IRON MONEY IN GERMANY.

According to a report from Copenhagen the lack of copper and nickel in Germany has compelled the Government to replace the nickel coins in circulation with iron ones. The new five-pfennig (half-penny) pieces have already been put into circulation.

The German Press welcome the new coinage by saying that iron coins are absolutely necessary in iron times.

It is almost certain now that the Benares Conspiracy Case will be tried by a Special Tribunal In case a special tribunal is not sanctioned, a special man will try the case. Local officials are much too overworked and have not enough time to try this case, which is likely to last for several weeks. Although the case has been fixed for to-morrow, the hearing will not commence, for the prosecution is not yet ready. They expect to be ready by the 27th instant. No definite date can as yet be given about the hearing of the case.

THE STATESMAN MYTH

A GOOD WORD FOR EDITORS.

WHERE THE NEWS IS FIRST KNOWN.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Sir Harry Jhouston, the African explorer and ex-Commander-in-Chief in Uganda, has a good word to say for editors in the present crisis. In the current "English Review" he discusses historic instances of Press agitations that accomplished national reforms. Government, he says, has been gradually passing into the hands of the public Press. He contnues:

Yet down to the present day we read in the Press itself cheap gibes at Press action and a continuance of the myth that persons who have been fortunate enough to be elected to Parliament and thus to become "statesmen," or minor or major Government officials, are in some way far better placed to form judgments as to policy and matters of administration than journalists. Of the two or three classes of men, however, the journalist has probably had the better education, not necessarily at a great public school or an old-fashioned university, but in some more practical fas'ion and in the best of all universities, the world—the world of some great manufacturing city, the world of London or the wider world which we distinguish with the adjectives Old and New.

Mr. X., who has served some newspaper on an Ambassador's salary at Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Paris, or Petrograd, and who, unlike his country's Ambassador in those capitals, has mixed with all classes of men and women, has become intimately acquainted with the country as well as the town, is thought not so well able to form a judgment on our foreign policy as some fortunate parliamentarian who through great wealth, or a loud, audible voice, or a clever comedian's manner or the forensic and oft-times unreal arguments of the lawyer, has got into the House of Commons. Such a man may not have travelled to anything like the same extent as the journalist; he may not be so well educated even in the orthodox schools; he may have only his own axe to grind, or the axes of a powerful clique in his constituency; but from the mere fact of getting into Parliamtne, getting into the Cabinet or into the outer courts of the Cabinet, he is thought at once to be possessed of far greater knowledge than the journalist of Fleet-street, of Manchester, of Edinburgh, of Belfast; and if the journalist criticises our foreign or our Colonial policy, his criticism is put down to ill-nature or ignorance.

LORD SALISBURY'S STORY.

The intelligence departments of our great newspapers learn many a fact twenty-four hours, thirty-six hours, forty-eight hours before it has come to the knowledge of the Premier or of the Secretary of State for some great department. Journalism, closely associated as it is with the finance and commerce of the nation, cannot afford to lose a minute, still less an hour or a day; whereas Government Departments still work on much more leisurely lines than would be permitted in some great house of business, Why otherwise do Ministers of State so eagerly read the newspapers to get the news, to find out, perhaps for the first time, what their colleagues are doing or saying, and what is happening all over the world?

I remember once going down to Hatfield to stay, and by chance travelling in the same train as my host, and seeing him at Finsbury Park calling for a newspaper. Afterwards, when occasion permitted, I asked Lord Salisbury why he ever bothered to look at newspapers except to gauge public opinion, and he said, with the customary twinkle in his eye. "I look in them for news, which I very seldom get in despatches."

We shall not know probably for years to come the real history of the great munitions question, whether the War Office was or was not to blame whether Mr. A.'s or Mr. B.'s optimism had reasonable foundation or was due to incuriousness and a desire for restful week-ends and unmarred evenings at the play. But the man or woman would be a fool, a self-blinded fool, who would deny that Press agitation concerning our equipment for a successful war produced gigantic results, results which apparently could not be attained otherwise. A. and B. might have reasoned fruitlessly for months with X. and Y. on the subject of the best way to fight the Germans, and as long as the contest remained bottled up within the circumscription of Cabinet secrecy the wrangle might have gone on indefinitely.

SHELLS.

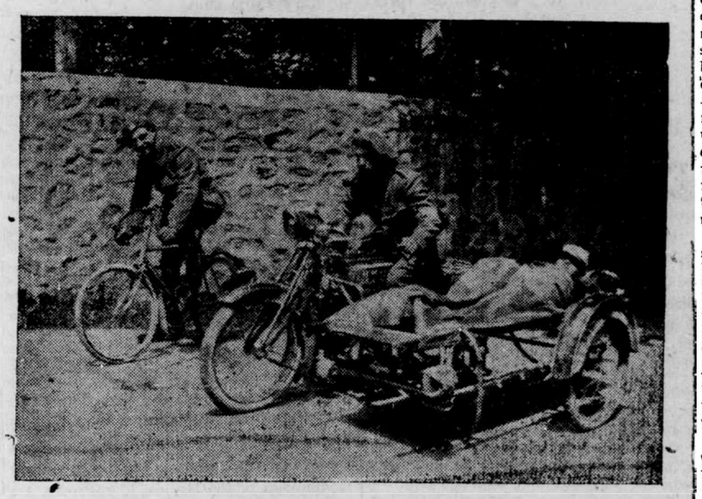
But there is an indiscretion, a bursting of the bonds by sheer human nature, a hint, a nudge, a visit of great and less great journalists to the fighting line, and in a week a revolution takes place, followed somewhat slowly and painfully by the vast mass of the uninstructed public, which begins by denouncing the newspapers that have dared to tell (what they believe to be) the truth, and then gradually ceases denouncing them; and perhaps—though I have no more knowledge than the outside public—many some day count them as high-souled patriots.

Of course, if these journals lied, it was open to the Government of that day to say so whether or not it was convenient to institute a criminal prosecution. My own belief (and that, I am sure, of a large section of the public) is that if there had been no truth in these stories circulated by "The Times," the "Morning Post," "The Daily Mail," "The Evening News," and even some of the Liberal and quasi-Ministerial journals some Cabinet Minister of importance had only before publication to take the editor or editors into his confidence, to give them an irrefragable proof that everything possible had been done to meet the exigencies of the war for that editor or those editors to have annulled their projected campaign and to have put into the waste-paper basket the communications on which this campaign was to have been based.

Consequently the ordinary citizen may take it for granted in regard to Press articles—in influential journals especially—that there is no smoke without fire. There is some modicum of truth, at any rate, behind this article or that paragraph, something that requires investigation and cannot be dismissed with an official shrug. Very often a private and confidential explanation from a Government Department to the editor is enough. He damps down his correspondent or he retracts any editorial utterance of opinion to which he may have committed his journal. In any case, the communication has meant ventilation, and ventilation is what our great Departments of State, of our public administration, need every now and then.

The journalist must be a person of brains or he ceases to be a journalist. To class his opinion on the things that matter below that of the imperfectly educated, shielded, and often narrow-minded statesman or the casuistic lawyer whose world lies between the Midland Circuit and the House of Commons, is to cherish one of those false delusions which are just now being brought crashing about our ears by the supreme test of war.

CARRYING WOUNDED OVER MOUNTAINS.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

A motor-cycle side car for carrying wounded over the mountains in the Vosges: A British ambulance which can move over ground impossible to cars.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER AND TAXI DRIVER

A DISPUTED TWOPENCE.

At Bow Street Police Court on Aug. 27, Sir John Brunner, described as of the Reform Club, Pall Mall, was summoned by John Morgan, a taxicab driver, for the recovery of 2d., the balance of a cab fare.

Mr. Martin O'Connor who supported the summons, said on August 12 the cabman drove Sir John Brunner from Euston Station to the Reform Club. The meter registered 1s. 6d. which Sir John paid, but he declined to pay another 2d. demanded by the driver for a portmanteau which was carried outside the cab.

The defendant did not appear, but wrote a letter to the magistrate saying that only 1s. 4d. was registered by the meter.

The complainant said he called the attention of the hall porter and a commissionaire at the club to the amount shown on the meter.

The magistrate made an order for the payment of the 2d., with two guineas cost.

The foundation stone of the King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute and School of Research at Shillong will be laid on the 4th November 1915 by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the cost of construction and equipment of the Pasteur Institute being met from the funds collected for a memorial of the late King-Emperor, both in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The School of Research, which will be housed in the same building as the Pasteur Institute, is being constructed from the Provincial Funds with the assistance of a grant of Rs. 25,000 which has recently been made by the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC'S VIEWS

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, writing in the Sunday Herald," deals with the question of compulsory service, and argues that it is a matter for decision only by the Government.

Here surely, he says, is not a matter for debate upon the lines of academic political principles. These are over-ridden by the urgent necessity of the moment. It is no question of the obvious military advantage of conscription or the equally obvious inconvenience of that system to civil liberty and to an industrial State. We all know as a matter of reason that we are engaged in a struggle upon which depends the whole future of the country. Will our chances of success in that struggle be increased by adopting at this moment a mechanical organisation with all that it implies? Or are they maintained and increased by continuing that system of recruitment and that automatic adaptation of enlistment to the labour market which has now deliberately been chosen by the Government for a full year, and which has led to such astonishing results?

Surely, here again is an opportunity for exercising supreme duty of the moment: Seeing things as they are.

It is clear—or should be clear to anyone who will think of the matter for a moment—that universal service imposed in the midst of a great campaign is something utterly different from universal service prepared in time of peace, matured by the growth of an elaborate bureaucratic system, and gradually filling up the cadres and the reserves of a national Army.

On the other side it should surely be evident that the talk about voluntary effort producing of itself better military material than organised national effort is worthless.

The whole discussion turns—with the soldiers—upon what system will, under the actual circumstances of the moment, produce the maximum strength positively and (what is equally important) will negatively provide a minimum of friction and of delay. But, as Lord Hugh Cecil pointed out the other day with what seemed to me irrefutable arguments, the elements of such a discussion are available to members of the Government and of the higher command alone.

Thus the first three of many elements so involved are all of them beyond our reach: (1) The numbers which voluntary enlistment has given; (2) An estimate of the length of the campaign; and (3) The numbers really required for the full maintenance of our export trade and for our rapidly **increasing munitionment.**

The first is properly and necessarily the secret of the Government and of the higher command. The second cannot be positively known to anyone, but can be far better estimated by those who have before them all that is provided by our Intelligence Department than it can be by the best critic outside. The third is, again, a matter upon which it is necessary to be silent in the face of the enemy, and which is rightly available only to those who have authority over us in this crisis.

In this most important question the only people who can see things as they are in this country are the Government and the higher command.

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

REPORTED SERIOUS PLIGHT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The last Italian fugitives who have arrived at Rome describe the political and military situation in Turkey as having grown much worse says the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent at Rome. The Turkish defence of the Gallipoli Peninsula is daily becoming more feeble owing to the impossibility of getting supplies quickly to the troops. The roads connecting the peninsula with the continent are under the fire of the Allies' artillery, and it is impossible to obtain anything by sea.

The Turkish army on the peninsula only possesses sufficient food for a few days, and already serious mutinies have taken place among the famished troops. Discontent is caused also by the fact that the fighting units cannot get a day's rest, as it is impossible to replace them by fresh troops.

Thus the physical and moral condition of the Turks is enormously inferior to that of their adversaries. Confidence in the impregnability of the Dardanelles is beginning to be shaken, even in military quarters in Constantinople.

For some days past no wounded have arrived at Constantinople, and the population understands from this fact that the army is shut up in the Gallipoli Peninsula and cannot evacuate its wounded. This only tends to increase the alarm and discouragement.

The Turkish fleet has completely disappeared. It is said to have been laid up, the crews being sent to fight on land. Only a few Turkish torpedo-boats are to be seen, but there is no sign of the German submarines, which have perhaps been withdrawn into the Bosphorous.

KING'S KINDLY ACT.

An incident which demonstrates the kindly interest the King takes in his soldiers occurred on Monday August 30, when Lance-Corporal Angus, of Glasgow, attended at Buckingham Palace, and was decorated by his Majesty with the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry at Givenchy.

Corporal Angus was accompanied in a taxicab to the Palace by his father, who, not having received the King's command, was not at first admitted to the presence-chamber. By some means the King learnt that the hero's parent had arrived with his son, and thereupon sent for him. The King warmly congratulated Mr. Angus upon having so brave a son, and continued to converse with him for some time.

DUTY OF THE NATION.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S APPEAL.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Major the Marquis of Londonderry made his first public appearance in Seaham since his succession to the title on Saturday Aug. 28, when together with the Marchioness of Londonderry, he had as guests about 1,500 of the wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors connected with his collieries in Durham. The gathering took place in the grounds of Seaham Hall, which has been converted into a Voluntary Aid Hospital.

Lord Londonderry, addressing those present from the terrace, said he had spent many months now with the Army in Flanders, and he could tell them that there was a feeling amongst the soldiers that the people of this country, as a whole did not understand that we were at war. They felt that the cry had gone out in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales 'business as usual," and that everything had to go on just the same as if there was no war.

He hoped that that feeling was not the correct one. He hoped that the people of this country were really realising that we were engaged in the greatest struggle that we had ever had to face, and that it was only by united and organised action that we were going to gain that victory over our enemies.

He wished to ask his hearers to use all the influence which they could bring to bear on all those who they felt did not realise the great necessity in which the country stood. It did not seem to be the policy of the country at that moment that there should be what was called national service; and he took national service to mean a system by which all the forces of the country should be organised for the one purpose of defeating the enemy. He did not think that it should be left to the few to come forward and support their country while others were standing by and saying they would wait until they were called upon.

DUTY TO THE ALLIES.

He wished that a great many people in this country who relied too much on our security could have witnessed the sights he had seen in Belgium—of villages burnt to the ground, of houses destroyed by shells, and of homes that families had lived in for generations, almost wiped off the face of the earth. Our duty to our Allies was to show them that we were prepared to help them, that we realised all that they had gone through, and all that they had suffered in the cause of freedom, and that we recognised that this was not the time for anyone to hang back and say it was his right if he liked to pay someone to defend him.

TRAINING THE BOMBER.

GRENADE SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The importance of bombing work—which has figured so prominently in all the recent local fighting on the Western front—is fully recognized in the British Army, and men are constantly being trained to replace those who have been killed or wounded in action.

For this purpose, says Reuter's corrrespondent at the British Headquarters, grenade schools, where troops drawn from various units receive expert tuition, are now in full swing at various points in the British lines. Here the soldier is instructed in the handling of the bomb; he is shown the proper manner in which to throw it to the best advantage—a matter requiring expert knowledge—how it should be carried, how the most destructive effect may be obtained, in short, he receives a full course in the subject from teachers who have had practical experience in the trenches. His tuition over, the pupil returns to his unit and proceeds to instruct other men who in turn pass on the information they have gained to their comrades.

At a grenade school attached to the Second Army a competition was held recently at the conclusion of a course, a prize being offered for the best individual score gained, certain points being given at various distances, while marks were also added or deducted for style in throwing. The target was a circle chalked on the grass, with two inner rings, and each man had two throws with dummy bombs from various distances, starting from 15 yards, lying, kneeling, and standing. The utmost eagerness was evinced by the men, who really showed remarkable accuracy, several succeeding in pitching their bombs from a considerable distance into the exact centre of the target.

After a well-contested competition a certain sergeant won the first prize, consisting of 20f. (16s.) presented by one of the officers attending the same course, the award being accompanied by a hurricane of cheers from his comrades.

DECCAN COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY.

GOVERNOR TO DELIVER AN ADDRESS.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Sept. 21.

The students of the Deccan College will celebrate the 47th anniversary of the College on the 4th October, on which occasion his Excellency Lord Willingdon has consented to deliver to them an address.

AN ATHENS FAVOURITE

"M. Venizelos is a great popular favourite in Athens," says the "Telegraph;" "indeed, he has in the last two days enjoyed so conspicuous a triumph that enthusiasm speaks no longer of his victory but of his 'apotheosis.'

"If the votes of the populace could carry the day, there would be no other name uttered in the Greek capital save that of the man who desires that the Hellenic kingdom should recognise its destiny and join with the Allies in the cause of independence and liberty."

SECRET OF THE HALDANE MISSION.

FULL FOREIGN OFFICE DISCLOSURE.

WHY NAVY REDUCTION PLANS CAME TO NAUGHT.

The promised account of the Haldane mission to Berlin in 1912 was issued on August 31. It shows how cunningly Germany tried to use the Liberal desire for an agreement to decrease armaments. Her proposal to Lord Haldane when examined closely left her a free hand to crush France, while Britain would have been tied to neutrality. But Sir Edward Grey promptly exposed the trick.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, Tuesday.

An account of the 1912 Anglo-German negotiations was published in the semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" last month. This account was misleading, and was no doubt intended to mislead, and made it appear that the British Government had at that time rejected what would be regarded in many quarters as a reasonable offer of friendship from Germany.

In these circumstances it may be as well to publish a statement of the facts compiled from official records here.

Early in 1912 the German Chancellor sketched to Lord Haldane the following formula as one which would meet the views of the Imperial Government:—

1. The high contracting parties assure each other mutually of their desire of peace and friendship.

2. They will not either of them make or prepare to make any (unprovoked) attack upon the other, or join in any combination or design against the other for purposes of aggression, or become party to any plan or naval or military enterprise alone or in combination with any other Power directed to such an end, and declare not to be bound by any such engagement.

3. If either of the high contracting parties becomes entangled in a war with one or more Powers in which it cannot be said to be the aggressor, the other party will at least observe towards the Power so entangled a benevolent neutrality, and will use its utmost endeavour for the localisation of the conflict. If either of the high contracting parties is forced to go to war by obvious provocation from a third party, they bind themselves to enter into an exchange of views concerning their attitude in such a conflict.

4. The duty of neutrality which arises out of the preceding article has no application in so far as it may not be reconcilable with existing agreements which the high contracting parties have already made.

5. The making of new agreements which render it impossible for either of the parties to observe neutrality towards the other beyond what is provided by the preceding limitation is excluded in conformity with the provisions in Article 2.

6. The high contracting parties declare that they will do all in their power to prevent differences and misunderstandings arising between either of them and other Powers.

WHERE THE PEA WAS HID.

These conditions, although in appearance fair as between the parties, would have been grossly unfair and one-sided in their operation. Owing to the general position of the European Powers and the treaty engagements by which they were bound, the result of Articles 4 and 5 would have been that, while Germany in the case of a European conflict would have remained free to support her friends, this country would have been forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers.

Germany could arrange without difficulty that the formal inception of hostilities should rest with Austria. If Austria and Russia were at war, Germany would support Austria, as is evident from what occurred at the end of July 1914; while as soon as Russia was attacked by the two Powers France was bound to come to her assistance. In other words, the pledge of neutrality offered by Germany would have been absolutely valueless, because she could always plead the necessity of fulfilling her existing obligations under the Triple Alliance as an excuse for departing from neutrality.

On the other hand, no such departure, however serious the provocation, would have been possible for this country, which was bound by no alliances with the exception of those with Japan and Portugal, while the making of fresh alliances was prohibited by Article 5. In a word, as appeared still more evident later, there was to be a guarantee of absolute neutrality on one side but not on the other.

It was impossible for us to enter into a contract so obviously inequitable, and the formula was accordingly rejected by Sir E. Grey.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S OFFER.

Count Metternich (then German Ambassador in London) upon this pressed for counter-proposals, which he stated would be without prejudice and not binding unless we were satisfied that our wishes were met on the naval question. On this understanding Sir Edward Grey on March 14, 1912, gave Count Metternich the following draft formula, which had been approved by the Cabinet:—

> England will make no unprovoked attack upon Germany, and pursue no aggressive policy towards her.
>
> Aggression upon Germany is not the subject, and forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which England is now a party, nor will she become a party to any combination that has such an object.

Count Metternich thought this formula inadequate, and suggested two alternative additional clauses:

> "England will therefore observe at least a benevolent neutrality should war be forced upon Germany",
>
> or
>
> "England will therefore, as a matter of course, remain neutral if a war is forced upon Germany."

This, he added, would not be binding unless our wishes were met with regard to the naval programme.

Sir Edward Grey considered that the British proposals were sufficient. He explained that, if Germany desired to crush France, England might not be able to sit still, though, if France were aggressive or attacked Germany, no support would be given by his Majesty's Government or approved by England. It is obvious that the real object of the German proposal was to obtain the neutrality of England in all eventualities, since, should a war break out, Germany would certainly contend that it had been forced upon her, and would claim that England should remain neutral. An admirable example of this is the present war, in which, in spite of the facts, Germany contends that war has been forced upon her. Even the third member of the Triple Alliance, who had sources of information not open to us, did not share this view, but regarded it as an aggressive war.

Sir Edward Grey eventually proposed the following formula:—

> The two Powers being mutually desirous of securing peace and friendship between them, England declares that she will neither make, nor join in, any unprovoked attack upon Germany. Aggression upon Germany is not the subject, and forms no part of any treaty, understanding, or combination to which England is now a party, nor will she become a party to anything that has such an object.

Sir Edward Grey, when he handed this formula to Count Metternich, said that the use of the word "neutrality" would convey the impression that more was meant than was warranted by the text; he suggested that the substance of what was required would be obtained and more accurately expressed by the words "will neither make, nor join in, any unprovoked attack."

KAISER'S BIG NAVY THREAT.

Count Metternich thereupon received instructions to make it quite clear that the Chancellor could recommend the Emperor to give up the essential parts of the Novelle (the Bill then pending for the increase of the German Navy) only if we could conclude an agreement guaranteeing neutrality of a far-reaching character and leaving no doubt as to any interpretation. He admitted that the Chancellor's wish amounted to a guarantee of absolute neutrality, failing which the Novelle must proceed.

Count Metternich stated that there was no chance of the withdrawal of the Novelle but said that it might be modified; it would be disappointing to the Chancellor if we did not go beyond the formula we had suggested.

Sir Edward Grey said that he could understand that there would be disappointment if his Majesty's Government were to state that the carrying out of the Novelle would put an end to the negotiations and form an insurmountable obstacle to better relations. His Majesty's Government did not say this, and they hoped that the formula which they had suggested might be considered in connection with the discussion of territorial arrangements, even if it did not prove effective in preventing the increase of naval expenditure.

Sir Edward Grey added that if some arrangement could be made between the two Governments it would have a favourable though indirect effect upon naval expenditure as time went on; it would have, moreover, a favourable and direct effect upon public opinion in both countries.

A few days afterwards Count Metternich communicated to Sir Edward Grey the substance of a letter from the Chancellor in which the latter said that, as the formula suggested by his Majesty's Government was from the German point of view insufficient, and as his Majesty's Government could not agree to the larger formula for which he had asked, the Novelle must proceed on the lines on which it had been presented to the Federal Council.

The negotiations then came to an end, and with them the hope of a mutual reduction in the expenditure on armaments of the two countries.

RUSSIA NOT AFRAID OF WAR BILL.

£721,200,000 SPENT DURING PRESENT YEAR.

The Duma discussed on Sept. 1 a Bill for extending the right of issue of paper money by the State Bank.

The reporter, M. Chingareff, showed that according to official returns, the expenses of the war for 1915 amounted to 7,242,000,000 roubles, roughly, £724,200,000. According to Ministerial calculations there would be a deficit in the ordinary revenue of about 346,000,000 roubles. The State had already borrowed more than 6,000,000,000 roubles, and in the coming period would perhaps borrow a larger sum, but it would continue the war to a victorious end without fear of the enormous expense. (Cheers.)

Throughout the House they were proud to proclaim aloud that in the whole financial history of Russia there was not a moment when she had delayed paying her creditors. Pointing out that Russia's reserve of gold was the greatest in the world, M. Chingareff expressed the opinion that this reserve must be maintained at the same level in future.

The Minister of Finance said that the nation possessed immense savings, of which the Government intended shortly to make use. As for the foreign market, the Minister said, "There is no doubt that in view of the coming agreement between the Governments of the Allies, we shall succeed in assuring all our future foreign payments."

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

RUSSIA AND PEACE.

POSITION POLITICAL NOT MILITARY.

FAILURE OF GERMANY'S AIM.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

In the last few days one feels somehow that the tension of Russia's position, and, therefore of the whole Allied cause, has slackened perceptibly, says Professor Pares, writing in the "Daily Chronicle." Everyone has become more at ease, and this is shown in the tone of all that is written in the Press. For myself, who have followed the military and political position very closely, both in Russia and here, I will go so far as to say that the crisis is past.

From the time when the enemy began his great thrust in the south-west of Galicia I am quite certain that he was aiming simply at one thing: he was trying to bring Russia to separate herself from the Allies. If he could not do that he could do nothing on the eastern side. The idea of a conquest of Russia, or of forcing peace on Russia, was always from the start ridiculous. Russia could never be compelled to make peace: she could only be induced to desire it. For this object there was a perfectly clear programme, of which every detail soon became apparent. Of course, the Russian army had to be beaten and driven back with as many losses as possible; above all, Russia was to be persuaded that her Western Allies could do nothing for her: Poland was to be won, and then a liberal peace was to be offered to Russia.

LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

This was the lesson of previous experience. It is not melodrama; it is clear common sense for any invader to fear a too deep advance into Russia. Napoleon spent infinite time in preparing his invasion, and was lost because so difficult a task could not be conquered by organisation. He started too late (in June), because there was no grass for his horses to eat earlier. What would be the prospects of an invasion of Russia proper beginning in the month of September? As Napoleon himself said: "Moscow is not a military position at all, it is only a political position." You do not drive Russia to peace by taking Moscow; still less if Moscow is burned. Napoleon put all his money on this political position, and all the way back he was repeating to his companion the words: "It is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous."

As it was then so it is now. Every position in Russia is a political one, and not primarily military. The question is how you can induce the Russians to make peace, because you cannot force them to. The hopelessness of the military task is clear to every German soldier. I found when I was in Galicia that it was exactly after their crushing successes there that they for the first time showed great despondency. I remember asking an officer whom we took at Seniawa where was the spot on the map where Germany could force Russia to a decision. He answered that, of course, there was no such spot, and he more than once spoke of it as the catastrophe for his country.

M. SAZONOFF'S DECLARATION.

This being so, Germany could only hope to act on the temper of the Russians and their rulers. And this is a subject on which the Emperor William has shown himself as ignorant as the Emperor Napoleon. The Germans have had their successes; they have made their shot; they have failed, and they know it. The turning point in the whole process, to my mind much the most important fact of the last week, was the announcement made by M. Sazonoff to all public men and writers in Petrograd. M. Sazonoff is a very quiet man, and his simple straight-forwardness is one of the greatest reasons for the immense confidence which his country places in him. His announcement, which had not a word that could be dispensed with, amounted to this: That the German successes had been accompanied by repeated negotiations for peace, which Russia had refused unconditionally; whenever they were renewed, they would be refused again.

But this meant the collapse of all that Germany has been playing for. Military success was secondary. We are aproaching the time when the Russian roads will break up. The country through which the Germans will have to advance is at first a marshy plain, and later on a plateau broken with innumerable cross-gullies, in which the Grand Army of Napoleon, in spite of efforts of men and horses, left practically all its comparatively light field artillery. Motor transit, one of the glories of the advancing German army, will here be useless. It is not only the heavy guns which will have to be left behind.

FINE RUSSIAN SPIRIT.

Meanwhile one thing is clear. I was with the retreating Russian army from the Carpathians to the Russian frontier, and its moral was not altered in the very slightest by the terrible ordeal of artillery fire to which it was subjected day after day. Units reduced to a tenth of their strength showed the same, nay, a higher spirit than before. When darkness put a term to the unequal conditions our people faced about and showed the enemy who was master when the fighting odds were equal.

The Germans, and still more the Austrians, both officers and men, were worn out both in strength and spirit during this interminable advance. The end was to be peace, which is the one great desire that I have always heard expressed by every prisoner of the enemy. Peace was to come because the Kaiser had promised it. But it was quite recognised that peace could not come till Russia chose to accept it. We have now had the test; it means failure; and any prospect of an endless march towards the Ural Mountains will strike more terror into the advancing enemy than even the thought of a retreat.

M. Sazonoff's words have been clinched by the message of his Sovereign to the French people; and it is now for the enemy to ask what he can do next.

HOW PEGOUD WAS KILLED.

SINGLE-HANDED DUEL WITH HEAVY AVIATIK.

(Later than the Mail.)

News of the death of Adolphe Pegoud, the world's champion upside-down flyer, was received in Paris with expressions of the deepest regret, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail." A detailed account of how the brave airman met his end in a single-handed duel with a German Aviatik carrying a pilot and a marksman at a machine-gun, shows that Pegoud was at Belfort aviation camp on Tuesday, Aug. 31 morning. He had been flying on a reconnaissance since dawn, and was going off duty at ten o'clock in the morning, when news was telephoned that an Aviatik was in sight, flying for the town. He mounted a machine at once and set off, with his usual confidence, alone. The machines came within firing distance very quickly, and almost over the fortress of Belfort.

The German machine was a large, heavy Aviatik with two men, while Pegoud was flying a swift Monococque machine.

With lightning-like rapidity the two crafts circled round one another, seeking for the advantage of position. The sky was bright and unclouded, and the soldiers in the trenches beneath had the fullest view of the fight. The rattle of the firing—distinctly heard, though the machines were fully 3,000 feet high—informed the onlookers that the combat had begun.

FIRST TO GET TO WORK.

Pegoud had been the first to get to work and having emptied the cartridge belt without effect, he circled away in a graceful half-turn to gain time to reload his machine-gun.

The Aviatik was swift, however, to seize the opportunity, and before Pegoud was ready to fire again the German machine had drawn level with him but some thirty feet higher. The German pilot, manoeuvring skilfully, banked his machine sharply on the left wing, thus giving his passenger at the machine-gun a clear aim. Once more the rattle of firing broke out.

This time the onlookers were horrified to see Pegoud's machine suddenly quiver and sway uneasily from side to side, and then come fluttering down to the ground, sliding on one wing like a withered leaf from a tree. The machine was smashed to pieces on the ground.

The French soldiers rushed to the spot where the machine lay, well within the French lines. Pegoud seemed uninjured, but he was dead. A surgeon who drove up in a motor-car proclaimed that the airman had met with an instantaneous death in the air, a bullet from the German machine-gun having severed the main artery of the heart.

Not only on account of his reputation for bravery but of his cheerful temperament, Pegoud was an idol of the French people. Not long ago he was seen walking about in Paris, in the uniform of a sub-lieutenant, and wearing his four medals, in company with his father, who seemed much impressed by his son's rank and bearing.

DUEL AT A HEIGHT OF 11,000 FT.

HOW AN AVIATIK WAS DESTROYED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

An eye-witness gives the following account of the duel in the air which resulted in an Aviatik being brought down near Senlis:—

"When the fleeing aeroplane came within sight of Senlis the anti-aircraft batteries suddenly ceased fire. French airmen were closing in upon the enemy from all directions. One set himself the task of attaining the same height as the enemy, which was soon accomplished. At a height of about 11,000ft. the Frenchman opened fire with a machine-gun, drew within 20 yards of his enemy, and swooped down upon him, so that the two aeroplanes appeared to be in collision. The Aviatik was observed to lose its balance and dash towards the earth."

It is interesting to recall, says the Paris correspondent of "The Times," that it will be exactly a year ago to-morrow since the first German aeroplane flew over Paris and dropped a bomb, to which was attached an inscription warning Parisians that the Germans were at the gates of the city and that there was nothing left but to surrender.

The "Matin" gives the following details of the duel:—

"Towards noon one of our pilots came to grips with the Aviatik above Halatte Forest, between Fleurines and Senlis, and a terrible fight with machine-guns ensued. The French airman, being able to get within close range of his adversary, fired a broadside from his machine-gun with such accuracy that the German machine fell headlong to the ground and took fire. The fight was witnessed by numerous villagers, who flocked to the spot where the enemy machine fell. The French victor was given an enthusiastic reception and presented with a bouquet of flowers."

The other five German aeroplanes succeeded in regaining their lines.

A notification has been issued by the British Consul-General at Marseilles to the effect that the French Government have withdrawn the concession enjoyed by passengers on board British steamers to travel overland, even when the French Consul has not issued passports at the embarking port.

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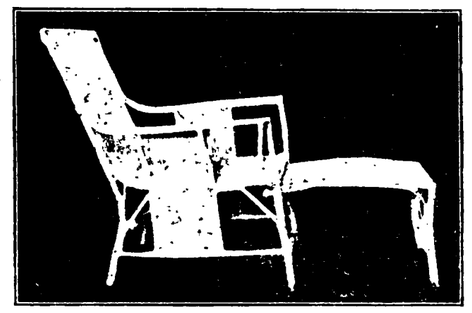

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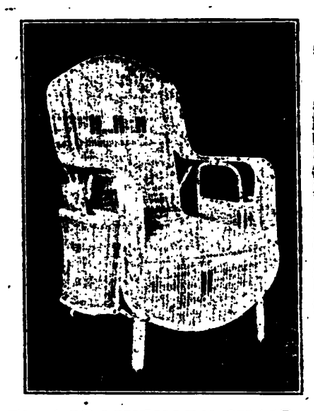

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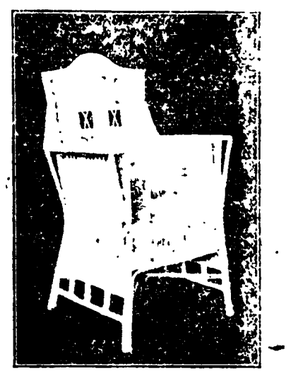

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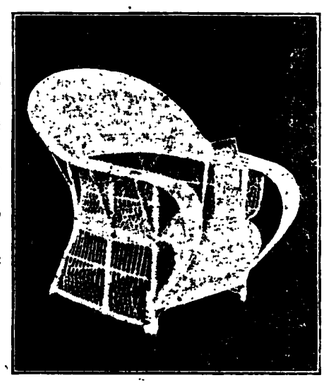

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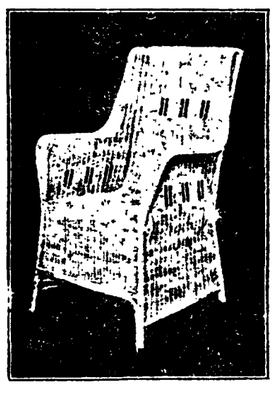

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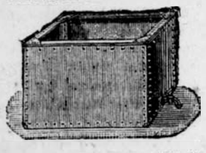

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SOME RICE DISHES.

Rice might be more frequently put in the menu. The weekly supply served in the average household does not exceed a rice pudding, a curry, and a kedgeree. Now an infinite variety of dishes, both sweet and savoury, can be made of rice, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Five people can be served with delicious soup made of a little rice and a 2½d. bone. The French cook uses rice very cleverly, and serves it as dishes for various courses. Rice gateaux are quite a feature of the bourgeoise cuisine, and take the place of the English rice pudding. India is the home of rice, and cereal in this form is enormously cultivated in China and Japan. In the Orient dull and rough-looking rice is mostly eaten, as it is more nutritive than the polished or glossy variety, upon which Asiatics would probably starve. The largest and best rice is Carolina, chosen for puddings and the more delicate dishes; whilst the Patna species, long and narrow in the grain, is reserved for curries.

Rice may be served as a substitute for meat provided it is properly balanced with food of a more nourishing kind. It is much less nutritious than other cereals because it is deficient in fatty properties. Hence its introduction into dishes which contain fat in some form, eggs, milk and it is an excellent supplement to well-seasoned meat, while it adds to the value of certain

Reproduced from "The Tatler."
A trio of Fashionable Blouses.

plats composed chiefly of vegetables. Mushrooms and rice mix well, and the Spanish risotto would form a specially appetising dish for luncheon or supper. It is rich in nourishment, for mushrooms, cheese, butter, and stock compose the ingredients. Plain boiled rice is very good with stewed fruit or jam, also with whipped cream flavoured with vanilla, and it is also a satisfactory addition to meat and vegetables. Opinions vary as to the best method of boiling, but, in whatever way it is cooked, careful treatment is necessary. Some cooks put the rice into cold water, others use boiling, while others again sprinkle the grains into boiling water. The rule is to allow six times the amount of water, which is seasoned with salt and lemon juice. Fifteen minutes must be allowed for boiling, for in that time the water soaks into the grains and swells them. They must not be broken, for in well-cooked rice every grain should be free. A lemon need never be wasted, even the skin should be dried in the oven and pounded for use as flavouring.

SWEDISH RICE AND FISH PIE.

Put into a stewpan a pint of milk, half a pint of water, a small pat of butter, and a pinch of salt. Bring to the boil, and stir in 5oz. of rice, allow it to cook gently for about half an hour, stirring occasionally. Free about 6oz. of cooked cod or other white fish, from skin and bones, and break up the fish into small flakes, or else chop it finely; add this to the cooked rice. Remove the pan from the fire, and season to taste with salt, pepper, and a very little grated nutmeg. Beat up two eggs and stir them into the mixture.

Butter a pie-dish or other baking dish of convenient size, sprinkle over with brown breadcrumbs, then pour in the preparation and bake in a fairly moderate oven for about half an hour. Serve hot with a boat of melted butter or anchovy sauce.

SPANISH RISOTTO WITH MUSHROOMS.

Wash in cold water and drain thoroughly 4oz. of Spanish rice. Peel and chop finely a medium-seized onion. Melt in a saucepan 2oz. of butter, when hot put in the onion and blend without letting it get brown; then add the rice and fry a little, just long enough to blend thoroughly with

MISS MADGE SAUNDERS

the butter and onion. Stir in gradually nearly a pint of rich stock, stir till it boil and let simmer very slowly for about half an hour, by which time the rice should be tender but not broken up. Season to taste with salt and pepper, and at this stage add carefully six small cup mushrooms, peeled, stalked, washed, drained, cut into slices, and previously tossed in a little butter: also 1oz. of grated Parmesan or Gryere cheese. Stir carefully and keep hot till required for table. A little more stock may be added if found too dry. Lastly, add a good pinch of Spanish pepper, or else a tablespoonful of Pimento cut into fine shreds; then dish up, and serve hot.

SAVOURY RICE WITH SHRIMPS.

Prepare and cook 4oz. of rice the same as directed for Spanish risotto, but omitting the mushrooms, and adding only half the quantity of grated cheese. Pick enough shrimps to make half a pint. Melt half an ounce of butter in a saucepan or small saute pan, put in the shrimps, and toss them over the fire for a few minutes only, then mix them with the cooked rice, together with a good pinch or Paprika or a tiny pinch of cayenne. Dish up neatly and serve hot. Note.—To vary this dish, chopped lobster, or cold fish such as

LADY MARION HASTINGS.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."
The latest picture of the youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon.

salmon, sole or turbot, flaked small, or else chopped finely, can be mixed with the rice in place of shrimps..

FRENCH RICE GATEAU.

Wash in tepid water 4oz. of rice, drain it well, and put it in a stewpan with a pint of milk, two to three ounces of castor sugar, a pat of fresh butter, and a small piece of vanilla pod. Bring to the boil, stirring it well, and let it cook gently for about forty minutes. Remove the vanilla, and after the rice has cooled a little stir in two or three yolks of egg and two tablespoonfuls of cream or milk. Mix thoroughly, and incorporate the stiffly-whisked whites of two eggs. Have ready a cake tin or plain charlotte mould, butter the inside and coat it with brown breadcrumbs. Pour in the rice mixture, and bake in a moderately-heated oven from twenty-five to thirty minutes. Turn out the shape on to a hot dish. sprinkle a little icing of fine castor suger over the top, pour some fruit syrup round the base of the dish, and serve. Note.—This dish can be served hot or cold.

SOME ECONOMICAL HATS.

THE TENDENCIES OF PRESENT FASHION.

"Female loveliness is not easily 'banished,' and does not greatly depend on outward trappings. Bright eyes shine as brightly under a standard hat as beneath the choicest confection of the Rue de la Paix." Thus wrote one of the recent would-be reformers who wish to condemn all women to wear a uniform hat. He quite forgot, says "S. C. M." in the "Manchester Guardian," that it is not first and foremost a question of female loveliness, for that comparatively rare quality can be left to take care of itself. Bright eyes and beautiful features have indeed a happy habit of looking equally bright and beautiful no matter in what type of millinery they are framed. Women of less natural charm have tantalising experience of this when they watch a pretty mannequin exhibiting a whole series of new models. Each successive hat, as she puts it with seeming carelessness on her head, is as attractive and becoming as the last. It seems to matter nothing whether the hat be large or small, picturesque or severe; it never detracts from the prettiness of the face beneath it. And it is only when the client whose good looks are no more than the average begins to try them on that first this hat and then that is condemned as "too difficult to wear."

But in spite of everything that has been written about the frivolity and extravagance of woman, she is not so innately stupid as to need a code of sumptuary laws to force her to economy to-day. All through the summer the modish hats have been distinguished by a simplicity which has often

FOR THE COMING WINTER.

Reproduced from "The Tatler."
A handsome animal stole and Muff.

bordered on the severe. And the new models for the early autumn which are now being exhibited often reflect the same spirit of careful economy. In every instance the success of the model depends on its shape. Decoration is reduced to a minimum, so that it is rare to find feathers or aigrettes which can be ruined by a shower of rain or a damp autumn mist. For practical wear there are hats innumerable in velours, mouffion, and felt. But though there are so many carried out in exactly the same material, and none are permitted the relief of much ornament, there is variety enough to satisfy the most fastidious.

GREAT EFFECTS FROM SMALL CHANGES

It is wonderful, indeed, how much variety can be ensured by just a little difference in the shape—in the height of the crown, the curve of the brim. And even though the decoration be greatly restrained, it can have a very definite effect on the appearance of the hat. Indeed a clever woman will quickly rearrange the same hat to suit many different occasions by changing a ribbon for a flower, or merely by changing one ribbon or flower for another. It is possible that some may object that no flowers should be worn by those who would be strictly economical. But these are thinking only of the frail artificial blossoms, fashioned in muslin and velvet and put together almost as lightly as the natural flowers they imitate. They are forgetting the little roses and rosebuds and dahlias in silk, velvet, or kid which have gone far from the lines of their natural models. These are merely concerned with providing a little colour or contrast for a hat, and do no more than suggest the flower which inspired their maker.

These practical hats vary in shape from the pretty piquant models with rather narrow brims and somewhat high crowns which the young girl sets so jauntily on her head, to those larger, wider models which are seldom without a suggestion of the "sailor." But it is evident that, not only in the more useful type of millinery but also in the smarter models, the little hat is no longer to hold a pre-eminent place. Here and there some pretty trifle of a hat is brought forth from the milliner's new store. But it is an exception. The majority are large, wide-brimmed hats in velvet, satin, panne, or taffetas. And of these the first place is given to black velvet or panne. Some of these models are frankly of the sailor type. But it is the sailor type with many modifications, the chief being in the width—which also is sometimes greater on the left side than on the right—and in the actual shape, some being turned up a little like the rim of a saucer, while others are perfectly flat. But no matter what may be its exact shape, a hat of this character, whether in black velvet or panne, is eminently economical. It will have as satisfactory an effect when it accompanies a "tailor-made", a fur-coat, or a lighter afternoon dress in ninon or taffetas. And if it be carried out in good millinery velvet, or panne, it will not spot easily and should prove a safe "stand-by" for many a month.

SOFT LINES.

Even the more picturesque models reveal the same tendency to simplicity of line. The more generous curves of the Gainsborough and the Rubens types are not being revived. But just a slight upward sweep of the brim at one side is often enough to endow a hat with just that touch of the picturesque which some women need. Hard lines may also be softened by innumerable gauzings and ruchings. Sometimes, indeed, the whole decorative effect of a hat is achieved by treatment of this kind, no matter in what material it is carried out. For example, one of the prettiest models I have seen is arranged in this manner in royal blue velvet, while another is in black taffetas. The former is finished with a wreath of vine leaves encircling the crown and fashioned in aeroplane and satin, the other has no ornament save a tiny pair of Mercury wings in emerald green. Both these hats are so satisfactory from the economical as well as from the aesthetic point of view that they need fear no rivalry unless it be that of a "mushroom" hat arranged with a soft black satin crown and velvet brim, or of one of the new "bowlers" (which are neither bowler nor top-hat, but are related to both) in black panne swathed with a black satin ribbon which is tied smartly in front with a huge smoked pearl buckle. The "mushroom" attracts, because the shape is always becoming; the bowler tempts, because it is so new and savours so pleasantly of Paris.

COLOUR PROBLEM IN CLOTHES.

EFFECTS OF THE LACK OF DYES.

Women who have been trying to economize by matching their last year's gowns and expanding them to the dimensions of this season's fashions are finding great difficulty in the task, says a writer in "The Times." If the stuffs are French, though it may be possible to "repeat" them, the delay is likely to be very great and there is no certainty that an accurate match will result, while if the fabric is English there is no guarantee that, even if "repeated," the colour will remain fast.

In the costume and dress fabric departments of all the big houses there is now shown a notice calling the attention of customers to the fact that no responsibility can be taken for the fastness of dyes, and stating that, owing to the deficiency of dyewares, substitutes have to be used. One firm reports a covert coating which changed colour the first day it was worn and was brought back by its owner because it had developed pink spots. A navy taffeta frock also paled in the sun, and from all quarters it is reported that blue is likely to be the hardest colour to match. Black also will present difficulties.

Though many firms state that they have fairly adequate stocks in hand of silks and ninons, they say that there is likely to be a great difficulty in "matching" at ordinary prices. Of course any ninon or silk can be dyed any colour in the piece, but the cost would be 2s. or more a yard extra, and if re-dyed the fabric would become "tender." The dyeing of furs is not causing any trouble. Some of the fur-dyeing, such as "topping" sables, used to take place in Leipzig, but the dyeing of musquash was usually done in Paris. This year, however, the natural musquash will be the most usual. From a big Irish hosiery firm comes the news that the dye for ten stockings has given out, and some of the sports coats recently dyed have shown a tendency to change colour.

Neutral colours have been since the war the most fashionable in woollen fabrics for ladies' wear, and it is now stated that the same will be the case with men's clothes, and that grey will be the male standard colour in the coming winter. An enterprising milliner who makes "French" models for many of the West-end firms confesses to finding ordinary inks very useful in securing novel effects that the shops cannot supply; she boils her ribbons in inks of different colours, and the results have so far been remarkably successful.

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IMPRESSIONS OF A GREAT FRENCHMAN.

FAITH IN BRITISH RAJ

M. Maurice Barrs, the eminent French academician and man of letters, is contributing to the "Daily Chronicle" a series of sketches from the British Front. His second article gives his impressions of the Indian troops in the field.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

It was, he says, towards the Imperial troops that his imagination turned with impatient interest, for their appearance in Europe constituted "one of the prodigious surprises of this war of nations." M. Barrès continues:—

It was one evening when twilight was falling over the Flemish countryside, and I was gazing into the solitude hanging over a village in ruins, that I encountered my first Hindu. A group of women were loading up a cart, a few diminutive cows were feeding beneath a row of willows, the poplars quivered in the gentle breeze; and in the middle of the roadway an Indian of the Punjab came towards me. He walked with the steady gait of a rural postman. His turban and khaki uniform were sodden with rain and mud. In another setting, with a few jewelled clasps flashing on his collar and headdress, he would have seemed a king's son. We watched him with pleasure, but this Oriental had become such an habitué of these villages, a bird of the Low Countries, that he passed by us without casting a glance in our direction.

A PICTURE OF THE GURKHAS.

The same evening, on this somewhat watery plain of Flanders, we were given an opportunity of inspecting a group of Gurkhas as they were about to take their turn in the trenches. These wiry little men, whose bronzed faces were motionless, save for their eyes, were drawn up along the roadside under the trees. I should have taken them for Japanese. A few of them, unless I am mistaken, add the large features common to the negro to this type of the yellow race. They are a mountain people. Their favourite weapon is a curved knife, a sort of sickle. In peace or in war they wear it always at their belt, and use it to cut down branches for the building of huts. "It does marvellous work in hand-to-hand fighting," their colonel said to me, and he ordered one of the men of hand me his huge poinard, or koukhri. I admired the instrument and its owner. The latter's yellow, creased face was expressionless. His eyes, however, rolled fiercely, and seemed to avoid our gaze. "Poor Boches!" I exclaimed to the colonel. And, indeed, these are wonderful warriors. It is said that they can see clearly at night, and that they are great at the art of creeping among the thickets in their valleys and on the slopes of the Himalayas, surprising their enemies. That, in any case, appears to be their natural tactics, disciplined and tempered by British civilisation.

When they arrived in November and saw the vast, damp plain from which no mountain top rose on the horizon by which they could get a sense of direction, their spirits seemed to droop; at least, for a time. But the first warm rays of the sun reassured them. It is a kind of war they had not foreseen; but, anyhow, it is a war. They find pleasure in it now, and, having become accustomed to the Flemish sky, they crawl out at night in the mud like wet tigers towards the German outposts.

AND THE SIKHS.

Two days after I had admired this mysterious infantry, these enigmatic faces from the depths of Asia, I was enabled to witness a march-past of the cavalry, the Sikhs from the Punjab, tall and stalwart, with noble countenances, mounted on handsome horses. All, beasts and men, were resplendent with health. Quite different from the Gurkhas, the Sikhs never cut their beards or their hair. Their beards are quaintly rolled over their cheeks; their hair is uplifted and concealed under tall turbans. No longer did I see the narrowed eyes that had astonished me two days previously and which seem to be implanted slantwise across the countenance, but splendid regular features, elongated ovals, clear and golden complexions. Hail to our Aryan brethren, costumed like Eastern kings of magi?

Stationed on the road-edge, upon a heap of pebbly stones, I watched these beauties and rarities of the Orient move along under the poplars of France. A peasant came along with his cart, and the French officer attached to the British Headquarters Staff requested him to take up a position on the side of the field, so as not to disturb the march-past. And it was very curious to observe that old Frenchman give way to these prodigious foreigners, whose quality and quantity he mentally weighed with friendliness. During this long march-past, so exciting to the imagination, I put thirty questions to myself, the only one that interested me profoundly being, "What are these Indians thinking, be they Sikhs or Gurkhas? What is their idea of this war? For whom and for what are they fighting?"

"Well," said an Englishman to me, laughing, "they know the Boche is a dirty beast!"

There is much wisdom in that exclamation. After a year of war, men are fighting to give back blows. I was told: "They are fighting because that is the Raj's order!" Just as a believer obeys God they are obeying the Government, the Raj that is the terrestrial Providence, the Keystone, the central "something" that is not to be made a subject of discussion.

RAJAS AND PEASANTS.

The power of the Raj is commonly incarnated in the Raja. Five or six Rajas have come to the British front. They remain a month or two, then return to India one after another, and afterwards come again, so that two or three of them are always present at the British head-quarters. They live there without pomp, having only one or two aides-de-camp. I was told about the Raja of Jodhpur, a very aged man, who is not the reigning prince, but that potentate's uncle, and who possesses the highest prestige. And I recalled that Chevrillon related that the sovereigns of Jodhpur trace their genealogy through 139 generations, to the Sun, who was the grand-father of Rama. A general told me I must not allow my imagination to become over-excited. He brought these mythic heroes within our modern scan.

"Yes," he said, "these Sikhs formerly constituted a war caste, equipped themselves at their own expense, and would do nothing except fight. But in modern India the sword has everywhere made room for the pen and the plough. These handsome cavalrymen send their pay to their families to buy land which they will till on their return home."

I next day visited a camp hospital, where the Indians are admirably nursed in tents. An opportunity was given me for conversation with an officer of Sikhs. In the fighting unit there were 17 native officers to 13 British officers. The one with whom I conversed was an Indian, profusely decorated, who had been wounded in heroic action and who had a superb, loyal face. With his Rasurel woollen jersey and his broad chest, he looked like the most ordinary honest French village farrier. And I said to myself that these foreigners from far away, who are astonishing us by defending the soil of France side by side with us, are really our very close relatives. They like to mingle with our peasants—with whom they converse by signs—and I saw a child who was teaching them French. He said "knife" and "potato" while peeling a potato, and the Indians repeated the two words after him.

VICAR WHO PLAYS 600 INSTRUMENTS.

MUSIC OF 2,000 B. C.

The Rev. F. W. Galpin, vicar of Hatfield Regis, who has just been appointed vicar of Witham, Essex, has a remarkable collection of about 600 musical instruments, on all of which he can play, says the "Daily Mail." He has made a hobby of collecting ancient musical instruments. Mr. Galpin has learnt their gamut, and he can play a solo on each of his treasures.

A "Daily Mail" representative who visited Hatfield Vicarage found that the instruments fill several rooms and cover the staircase walls. They are grouped in families, and arranged in the order of their development. The flute family, for instance, includes the nay, or ancient Egyptian flute of a type played 2,000 and more years before Christ; a nose flute of the Fiji Islanders, blown from the nose instead of the mouth; flageolets—which Pepys found "mighty pretty"—and recorders (old English beaked flutes, mentioned in "Hamlet").

The collection is amazing in its variety. Here are a few of its treasures, selected at random:—

A viol da Gamba, made in 1611 in Southwark, next door to Shakespeare's Theatre, where 'Twelfth Night" was produced in that year.

A sackbut, made in 1557 at Nuremburg by a maker of musical instruments for Henry VIII.

A horn used in the worship of Bacchus a century before Christ.

An old English iron curfew bell.

A horn of the Bronze Age.

All the instruments of Nebuchadnezzar's band, mentioned in the Book of Daniel.

"ALL KINDS OF MUSICK."

Mr. Galpin explained that these Biblical instruments were really Elizabethan The translators of the Bible did not know what the original Assyrian instruments were, so they gave them the names of those in a good band of their own time—"cornet, flute, harp, sackburt, psaltery, and all kinds of musick."

One of the most curious instruments in the collection is a nyastaranga, or Indian throat trumpet. Mr. Galpin held one end of it to his throat and began to hum. This set the membrane of the instrument vibrating and produced from it a loud trumpet tone. Another curious instrument is the aulos, or tibia, of the ancient Greeks, with a double vibrating reed for mouthpiece. Mr. Galpin can play on the aulos a Pythian air, the music of which was found at Delphi.

He is very modest, and when asked if he had learned to play all his instruments he merely replied, "More or less. But I would much rather show you my church than talk about my collection."

And he led the way to the beautiful old church across the road.

THE 14TH SIKHS IN GALLIPOLI.

An anonymous correspondent of "The Times," commenting upon the gallant conduct of the 14th Sikhs in the Gallipoli Peninsula, as recorded by Sir Ian Hamilton, quotes the following paragraph from a private letter referring to Lieutenant Meade, who was killed in the fight of June 4th:—

"The men of his regiment, who are here, wounded, all say what a gallant and fearless officer Meade Sahib was. Always doing the most daring things with his scouts, he lost his life trying to bring in the adjutant. They (the 14th Sikhs) had captured two lines of the Turkish trenches when a force on their flank gave way, leaving the Indians in the air. The 14th had to go back, but Dick (Meade) stayed behind with a Naik (corporal) to bring in the adjutant, who was badly hit and was killed. They did not get their bodies until two days later, when they retook the trench. But the Turks had respected them."

Deep and lasting as the sorrow is for these brave men, the correspondent adds, it is impossible not to feel glad that the old spirit is still alive, and that the deeds performed in this war emulate, if they do not surpass, those of all former wars. No doubt every officer and man in the 14th behaved like a hero, and however much we mourn their loss we can but feel that "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

THE BALKAN TANGLE.

BULGARIA'S CLAIMS

OFFER OF THE ENTENTE.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

It is no exaggeration to say that at the present moment the eyes of Europe are fixed on Rumania and Bulgaria, observes "The Times" correspondent in the Balkans in a despatch sent from Bukarest. The attitude of the two Danubian States towards the great European conflict and the part which they may play in its approaching developments may prove of momentous importance in hastening, though not perhaps in deciding, the final issue.

It is equally true to say that Rumania and Bulgaria have fixed their eyes each on the other; if the two neighbours could be induced to lay aside their mutual suspicions and to combine their efforts in defence of their common interests and in the maintenance of their sovereign rights there can be little doubt that each would succeed in realizing her legitimate national aims while rendering inestimable service to the cause of liberty and justice in Europe.

THE WAR OF 1913.

But for the unfortunate events of 1913, the two States would long ago have been ranged on the side of the Entente Powers. But the series of Austrian and German intrigues which brought about the Balkan war of that year was continued incessantly and the policy of the Central Powers, which aimed at the perpetuation of discord in the Balkans, triumphed. During the two years which have passed since the signature of the Treaty Austria-Hungary and Germany have steadily pursued their policy of fomenting hostility between Bulgaria and the States which combined to crush her in 1913. So far as Bulgaria's relations with Serbia and Greece are concerned their task has been an easy one. Innumerable agents of the Teutonic Powers labour incessantly to bring about a conflict by the organization of frontier bands, by a liberal endowment of the Yellow Press on either side, and by handsome largessess accorded to a host of functionaries and even to certain prominent politicians. Diplomatically Bulgaria is advised to put her faith in the Young Turks, whom a brilliant future awaits under German protection, while Turkey has been urged—but hitherto without success—to make important territorial concessions to Bulgaria.

The relations between Bulgaria and Rumania are fortunately on a better footing. In view of all that happened in 1913, cordiality could not as yet be expected, but identity of interests has nevertheless tended to bring about a certain *rapprochment*. Rumania has practically recognized the justice of Bulgarian claims to Macedonia by advising Serbia and Greece to comply with the wishes of the Entente Powers in regard to territorial concessions to Bulgaria. Recognizing the wisdom of the maxim *cedendo vinces*, Rumania does not confine herself to giving counsels of perfection; alone of the Balkan States she is ready to make voluntary reparation.

So far so good, but notwithstanding an evident identity of interests no concrete arrangement has yet been arrived at between the two States. The need for a closer understanding has been brought into prominence during the last few weeks by a sudden demand addressed by the Central Powers to Rumania, and subsequently to Bulgaria, for the free passage of munitions of war destined for Turkey. Both States have declined to comply with a request which implies the surrender of their sovereign rights and the violation of international obligations. It remains to be seen what further steps may be taken by Germany and Austria when the situation in Turkey becomes more critical.

THE ENTENTE OFFER.

Bulgaria has now been invited by the Entente Powers to take up arms against Turkey, receiving definite guarantees for the satisfaction of her legitimate claims. Her action must in a large degree be decided by the attitude of her neighbour, and with regard to this she has not yet, unfortunately, laid aside all suspicion. "The scalded cat fears hot water."

It is in the highest degree improbable that Rumania, instigated by the Central Powers, would undertake another invasion of Bulgaria should the Bulgarian Army march on Constantinople; had she desired a larger slice of Bulgarian territory she could have taken it at the time of the Bukarest Conference without any risk of opposition on the part of the Great Powers. Towards the end of last year Bulgaria gave the most formal assurances to Rumania of her pacific intentions. The heart of the Bulgarian people is in Macedonia, and they have nothing but sympathy for the Rumanian cause in Transylvania.

The importance of establishing relations of complete confidence between Rumania and Bulgaria has not been sufficiently realized by the Entente Powers in the past. Their Legations in Sofia and Bukarest should be in constant contact; every phase in the relations between the two States should be carefully studied and every opportunity seized for bringing them together.

If Rumania could now be induced to offer definitely to Bulgaria the concessions upon which she has already decided in principle, the effect upon the sister country would be immediate, and an important advance would have been made towards the realization of the programme of the Entente Powers.

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SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription pad a very brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, whispers a suggestion to Owen but the secretary refuses to have anything to do with him, for the time at least. Hicks and Owen introduce a reformed pirate, who tells Pauline of hidden treasures and they take passage to the island of Nassau to recover the treasure.

A clock-work bomb is exploded on the yacht chartered to seek for the treasure, and Pauline and Harry (who had gone along as a half-breed cook) narrowly escape death.

Later Harry foils a plot to abduct Pauline while she is visiting New York's China town.

Then Owen and Hicks conceive another plan to do away with Pauline. Taking advantage of her adventurous spirit they lure her to a balloon ascension and Owen persuades her to enter the basket. After she has done so, a horse hidden by a villainous confederate of the plotters, scatters the crowd about the bag and the balloon with only Pauline in it, is cast adrift. Harry follows it in a swift auto with Owen and Hicks in another.

Continued from Monday.

CHAPTER XII.

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"Wonder what he thinks he can do," growled Hicks to Owen as they sat in the runabout and watched Harry pass them.

"Trying to break his own neck—for nothing," replied Owen. "If he keeps up that speed on these roads we'll get both birds with one sand bag."

"I hope so. He didn't speak, did he? You can see by the way he acts he don't want us around—even now."

"It doesn't matter what he wants—it's what he does."

"You don't think he can save her?"

"He might and I don't want her saved this time, Hicks, you understand. I can't afford it this time. I've said too much."

"Well?"

"Where did you get this runabout?"

"Upper East Side—private party; I didn't want to do any business near home."

"That's right."

Owen lapsed into silence as the runabout chugged rapidly but not recklessly in the wake of Harry's car. The balloon had struck into a northward current and was making toward the inland cliffs. Harry was more than a mile ahead of the runabout.

"How much is this machine worth?" asked Owen irrelevantly.

"Oh, six or seven hundred—it ain't new. Why?"

"If—anything should happen to it, there wouldn't be any trouble, provided the bill was paid, would there?"

"I got an idea the owner would grab at $300 for this here buggy just now. But I ask you why?"

"And if this automobile disappeared, vanished—no trace of it; you're sure there wouldn't be any investigation?" pursued Hicks.

"Yes—it would be all right, I tell you. But I want to know what your scheme is. How can you use this machine to get rid of Harry? Tell me," Owen insisted.

"Never mind—yet. How do you make the course of the balloon now?"

"I guess shell' go over Quirksborough and then up between Hoxey and Brent."

Then we can pass him at Quirksborough."

How do you figure that?"

"He'll stop for gasoline. He hasn't got enough to go more than two miles beyond there. I saw that he hadn't when we set out."

"What do you want to pass him for? Why not let 'em both break their own merry little necks an' us pick 'em up an' do the weepin' afterward? That's our music."

"You fool! Don't you think a balloon ever came down safe yet? Don't you know that young devil has got his head full of schemes to beat me out again? I tell you we've got to make SURE of this trick. We've got to get HIM."

"Oh, WE got to DO it; but YOU are the only one that's to know HOW."

"Didn't I say we'd pass him at Quirksborough? Didn't you say we could pay for this machine with $700—if it should be smashed? Well, that's easy. Wait, though, what's that? What's she doing?"

Unconsciously Hicks brought the machine to a stop as both men strained their eyes at the balloon, now traversing a glower course more slowly.

They saw Pauline stand erected in the basket and lift the heavy anchor over the side.

The rough rope blistered her hands, but she let it out rapidly to its full length.

Harry, going at terrific speed on the deserted road, saw the drop of the anchor with a thrill of hope. At least—even if it was useless in itself—it showed him that Pauline was brave and calm enough to use her wits. He waved again, but there was no answering signal from the basket. The dust hid them from one another.

Suddenly the balloon itself was lost to sight from the road. At the lowering angle, drawn downward partly by the anchor and partly by the gradual loss of gas, it swung over the hills and was hidden behind them.

The road led between two hills. Beyond it curved to the east and north. As he reached the curve Harry was surprised that the balloon was not in sight. Its course lay wide of the twisting road now, but it had been a huge and unmistakable eyemark visible for miles. When after circling another hill Harry had still failed to pick it up he was alarmed as well as puzzled. He stopped and scanned the line of valley and hill and cliff in every direction. There was no sign. The hills had muddled his sense of direction, but he knew that he was near the river again—back on the verge of the Palisades. This added to his fears.

There was but one thing to do, though—follow the road. He went on slowly.

Suddenly he uttered a cry and threw on full speed. Over the top of a high, jagged clog, set like a rampart between two bastion knolls, he saw the upper half of the gas bag.

It veered and tossed in the wind like a tethering thing. The basket was invisible, but Harry knew that the anchor had caught on the cliff side.

As he neared it he discovered that what was a cliff on one side was the river wall on the other. He thanked heaven in his heart that the road led to the top of it. He turned the machine up the road, which threaded narrow ledges through growths of bramble and stunted trees.

He saw and turned sick in soul and body, for the pulling of the balloon held the basket almost inverted, and Pauline was not in the basket.

The anchor had doubled itself into rock or root far down the cliff side. From it the balloon dragged toward the river instead of toward the shore. The taut rope writhed fifty feet out from the top of the declivity.

To the edge of the cliff crawled Harry. He moved rapidly, but at the uttermost verge he paused and covered his eyes with his hand. Hope was dead in him.

At last he looked down.

To Pauline on her wild flight had come increasing calm. Fear is an emotion that sounds but briefly in the human breast its highest chords. The mind, overwhelmed for a moment, strains back to sanity. Pauline when she dropped the anchor from the balloon was hopeless, but no longer afraid.

As she felt the balloon reaching lower levels—though it still soared high above the hills—she even allowed herself a little hope. Leaning over, she watched the shining blades of the anchor dance through the air. North-eastward she could see the waves of the great river dancing. On the little anchor hung her hope of life; in the water beyond the farthest cliff lay her final peril.

She had lost track of Harry and the other automobile long ago. She had given up all hope of aid from any living thing.

The balloon moved slowly above the palisade. The anchor dragged on the landward side of the knolls. These were sheer rock that the steel talons clawed in vain.

The balloon moved out over the river, then suddenly glided back. An eddy of breeze from the water had turned its course. The anchor dangled along the river wall of the precipice.

Pauline seized the rope. She alternately pulled and loosened it, trying to hook the anchor to tree or shrub.

Suddenly she was flung forward almost out of the basket. The balloon had stopped with a jerk. One fluke of the anchor had caught under the supporting rock rib of a ledge forty feet or more from the top of the cliff.

Hopefully, fearfully, Pauline pulled in the rope. The anchor held. The balloon was tugging and swaying wildly, but its tether did not break.

Pauline looked down at the ledge. Between her and that narrow footing the only thoroughfare was two hundred feet of swaying rope.

She pulled upon the rope again. She dropped two more of the heavy ballast bags over the side, and the bag shook and groaned upon its stays as it dragged the anchor deeper into the rock.

Pauline put her feet over the edge of the basket. With her hands clutching the rim, she lowered herself. She took her hands from the basket and grasped the rope. She started down.

The raw hemp tore her hands. The fearful strain upon her arms made her sick and faint. Only desperation nerved her after the first ten yards.

The wrenching of the balloon whirled and jostled her. At first, holding only by her hands, she was flung out from the taut halyard like a flag. Then instinct told her to wrap her feet around it and she trembled on.

She looked down once, saw the far swaying river—and looked quickly up again. It was not until her groping feet touched the rock of the ledge that she opened her eyes again. Opening them, she followed the line of a slender rope, at the top of which whirled and veered and battled a balloon with an empty basket. The sound of creaking ropes mingled in her ears with the chugging of a motor car. The chugging seemed a long way off, but its noise seemed to make her dizzy. She sank in a dead faint upon the narrow ledge beside the hooked anchor.

"Pauline! Pauline! It's I, Harry. Can't you hear me? Pauline!"

There came no sound in answer—only the creaking of the balloon rope in the air, the rasping of the anchor fluke upon the stone.

He sprang up and back to the motor. He began throwing out the robes, blankets, tools and chains.

He laid a blanket on the ground and began to slash it into strips with his pocket knife. In the ends of the strips he cut slits and linked the bits with the chains to form a rope.

He paused only once in his frantic labor. That was when he rushed back to the edge of the cliff to look again and call again—in vain.

He fastened the chain at the end of his strange line to a sapling growing some ten feet back of the verge. With a throb of relief in his heart he saw the other end drop to within a few feet of the unconscious girl.

He tested the strength of the cable by pulling on it with all his might. It did not give. He put himself over the cliffside and began the descent.

Owen and Hicks had not only lost the balloon, but had lost Harry, too. They could follow him only by the deep cut tracks of his flying car, and these were as likely to be over marshes and fields as on the highway.

More than once Hicks urged that they turn back.

"We can't do no good," he argued. "If they ain't dead they ain't—that's all."

"I've got to be sure," muttered Owen. More than once on the road he had resorted to his stimulating drug to grip for a moment or two his fluttering nerves. Owen was afraid.

The little runabout had a hard fight to climb the cliff that Harry's big car had taken so easily. But as they came through the grove into view of the balloon and the end of the line fell upon his shoulders. He dropped joltingly to the ledge and lunged forward toward a further fall. It was the soft arms of Pauline that caught and held him. Both trembling a little as their lips met.

From overhead came the sound of a starting automobile. Harry shouted at the top of his voice. There was no answer. He stopped quickly and picked up the severed end of the life line.

"Look; it wasn't broken; it was cut;" he cried. "God heaven, Polly, who is it that hates us like that?

For answer she merely nestled nearer in his protecting arms.

They sat down on the ledge and Harry's keen eyes watched the tantrums of the balloon in the wind. It was pulling fiercely toward the river now, but the anchor held fast.

Suddenly Harry sprung up. Pauline started to follow his example, but he motioned her to stay where she was. In his hand gleamed the revolver that he had carried ever since the battle in Baskinelden.

"Who is it?" whispered Pauline. Can you see some one?"

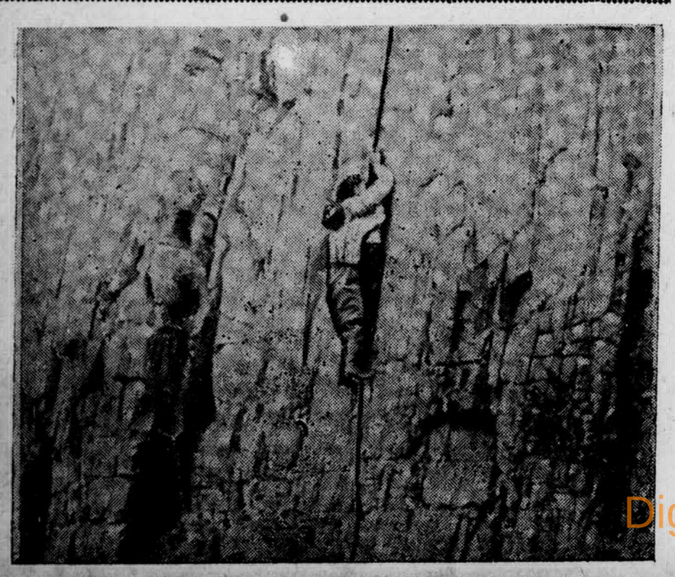
He raised the revolver in the air, took aim and fired.

The balloon rope at his feet suddenly slacked and he caught at its sagging loop to save the anchor from loosening.

He fired twice again at the balloon bag and Pauline, clinging to his shoulder saw the monster that had held her a slave to its elemental power, that, like some winged gorgon had held her captive in the labyrinth or air, crumple and wither and fall at the prick of a bullet; saw it collapse into a mass of tangled leather and rope and slide in final ruin down the smooth cliff.

Pauline looked at Harry with the whimsical smile that she could not suppress even

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
The abduction of Pauline from the foot of the Palisades.



This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Pauline and Harry descending the cliff on a rope.

empty basket the two felt amply rewarded for their worry and trouble and toil.

"By George, it HAS happened. It's DONE!" cried Owen. No artist gazing on finished masterpiece, no conqueror thanking the fates for victory could have spoken with more triumphant fervor.

But Hicks was out of the machine and running to Harry's car. He saw the shreds of the blankets; he saw the knife; finally he caught a glimpse of the chain that was fastened to the sapling.

"Don't be so sure," grumbled Hicks. "Come on—but come quiet."

He got down on his hands and knees and crawled to the edge of the cliff. Owen followed him. Together they drew back with gasps of surprise and anger.

Hicks sprang to his feet. His big-bladed knife flashed in his hand. He sawed excitedly at the small chain. A low curse escaped him as the blade bent on the links.

Owen had dashed to Harry's auto. He was back with a pair of heavy pliers. In a flash he had cut the chain. The end of it shot over the cliff. There was a startled cry from below. It was several minutes before Hicks and Owen looked down again.

The man they thought they had just killed and the girl whom they had marked to die stood on the ledge in each other's arms, oblivious of life or death, of foe or friend, of everything but love.

Pauline was still aquiver with the shock of her waking. A cry ringing above her had brought her from her swoon and she had looked up to see the terrible balloon still reeling over her and to find Harry dangling from a rope's end not ten feet away.

She arose weakly and stretched out her arms to him.

"Be still; don't move, dear," he called softly. "You can't help me. You"——

There was a sudden grinding sound from the cliff top. The chain

on the dizzy heights of danger.

"Did you really think I would fly away again?" she asked.

"Hopeless ward," he said. "Pitiful case. Miss Pauline Marvin, crezy heiress—thinks she's funny when she's merely getting killed. No, Miss Flippancy, I wanted a line to slide the rest of the way on," he announced as he gave the anchor rope a twist around a rock.

Pauline's merriment varnished like a flash.

"Oh, I can't do it again, Harry; I can't," she cried tremulously.

"It will be easy this time," he told her. "Here, give me your hands."

She held them out to him. With a piece of the blanket rope he tied her wrists together, and placed her arms about his shoulders. He grasped a rope that sagged away to the wrecked balloon on the road far below. He placed a leg over the ledge, wraped it around the rope and bracing the other foot against the rock wall, he started joyously on his fearful task.

Joyously, we say, for if ever man rejoiced at the gates of death it was Harry Marvin. To him the chance to risk his life to-day was a blessing and a boon. It was what he had prayed for, hopelessly, on the long motor dash in the wake of the balloon—just the chance to try and save her. To die with her was all he asked; to die fighting for her was all he wanted; and here he was holding her in his arms on a stout rope, already half way down the cliff. He began to believe himself that some mystic talisman protected him for loving her.

At the bottom of the cliff he let her feel the firm earth once more. "Now you can open your eyes," he said.

With his torn hands he started to lift her arms from his neck; but she clung there, weeping.

"Oh, Harry, you are so patient, so good and brave and I have made you risk your life again for me."

"Sure; that's it; worry about me, now," he grumbled, although he held her tenderly and close. "When will you find out that my life doesn't matter; it's your that counts?"

"I will never, never do it again," said Pauline, like a naughty child.

"You used to say that when you were four years old. It was usually a lie," said Harry.

He untied the rope that bound her and began to chafe her numbed wrists. He used the back of his hands, for the palms were bloody.

"I love you," said Pauline irrelevantly.

"Then why-in-the-dickens-don't-you-MARRY ME?" he demanded.

"Because"——

She stopped. Steps sounded from the roadway. They peered through the thicket that concealed them and saw Owen approaching.

Pauline hailed him. He turned towards the thicket in obsequious haste.

"Thank Heaven, Miss Marvin," he cried. "It must be a miracle. And you are safe, too," he added, turning to Harry.

"How did you know I was ever in danger?" inquired Harry grimly.

"We heard shots," explained Owen. "We saw the balloon fall and we knew what you had done. It was magnificent, I congratulate you."

"Congratulate Polly," said Harry. "She slid out of Heaven, while I only slid down hill."

"Where is your car, Mr. Marvin?"

"Up on the hill—if the kind persons who cut the chain didn't take it with them."

Owen did not change color. "I will go and see if it is there. If not, I'll find Hicks and his runabout. He's waiting somewhere about."

He set off briskly up the road.

"Polly, you still trust that man?" asked Harry.

"One has to trust one's trustee and guardian, doesn't one? If you don't, you don't get any money, do you?" she asked.

He tossed his hands above his head in a gesture of "Give it all up."

"That's right; keep 'em there," said a rough voice and a wiry man with white handkerchiefs tied over his face below the eyes sprang with crunching strides through the bushes. "Keep up your hands, I say," he thundered at Harry, as he levelled a revolver.

Pauline was beside him and Harry dared not move. But Pauline dared.

With the resourceful courage that always inspired her when Harry was around, she whipped his revolver out his hip pocket and fired at the intruder's head.

His hat fluttered off into the road. He sprang at Pauline and wrested the gun from her. As Harry rushed him, he had no time to fire, but the butt of one revolver crashed on the young man's forehead. Harry sank unconscious in the road.

Pauline knelt beside him. She was screaming for Owen—even for Hicks. Hicks was instantly beside her, but not to aid or rescue. He was stifling her cries with his cruel hands and dragging her down the road. For Hicks was the man with the handkerchief mask—the man whose hat she had just shot away.

He had recovered the hat after striking Harry, and had pounced back at Pauline. He half dragged, half carried her to a thicket that concealed the runabout. He drew a roll of tire tape from under the seat and bound it cruelly around her lips. He took ropes and tied her hands and feet. He placed her in the seat beside him and started the machine. It was plain the work to be done was to be done quickly. If Harry, struggling to rise out of the dust of the road, could have seen Pauline now, bound and gagged beside Hicks in the runabout, he would have known her to be in greater peril than ever the balloon had brought her.

Pauline was not long unhidden. As the quick ear of Hicks caught the sound of wheels, he grasped her roughly by the arm and thrust her into the bottom of the machine. Without taking his hand from the lever or slackening speed, he thrust a blanket over her cowering form and tucked it in with one hand.

Don't move, either," he growled, "or—you know."

A farmer on his wagon came around a bend. His cheery "good morning" brought only a grunt from Hicks, but the sound of the kind voice thrilled Pauline. She struggled under the blanket and almost reached a sitting posture before Hicks crushed her back.

The runabout had flashed by, but the farmer had seen something that alarmed even his stolid mind. When a half mile up the road he came upon a young man, dazed and wounded, staggering through the dust, he drew rein and leaped out.

A draught of whiskey from the farmer's bottle braced Harry.

"You passed them on the road?" he cried.

"A machine with a man in it and somethin' else—somethin' in the bottom of it that moved," said the farmer.

"A horse," said Harry, "quick—one of yours will do."

The farmer hesitated. Harry thrust money into his hand. "Quick," he shouted.

Together they unharnessed the team. Coatless and hatless, tattered, wounded and stained, Harry swung himself to the bare back or a stirrupless steed and galloped off on what he knew was the most dangerous of all the pathways of Pauline.

To be continued.

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